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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ The date on the printed address of subscribers shows how much IS PAID. They are requested to examine these dates, as all papers will be stopped after the expiration to which they have been paid.

THE STRAITS OPEN.

The Straits are open. Vessels have passed through each way, and the season of navigation for 1860 is fairly inaugurated. The event will give an increased impetus to business.

POTTER AND PRYOR.

The duel is a relic of barbarism. We regret that one of the Representatives, in Congress, of our neighboring State of Wisconsin, has thought fit to give it the support of his personal good name and official position; but he has done so under provocation which would have aroused a more, sluggish man; and we shall not be the first to throw stones at him for the offer of his life for the vindication of fortiter courage and honor.

The details of the affair as far as it seems, at this writing, to have progressed reveal the fact that Mr. Pryor of Virginia is not at all anxious to put his precious body in jeopardy. He is a practised, nay, accomplished, shot. He here of two or three duels, he has thus far escaped with impunity, and it is clear that he is still anxious to win no laurels that he cannot gather with safety. Meeting Potter with the ordinary duelling pistol, at ten paces, his victory would be easy and his opponent's death certain. This of course Mr. Potter understands, and to bring the fight down to a point where the principals will meet on a ground of equality, he proposes (his right as the challenged party) to choose bowie-knives as the weapon. It is probable that he is unacquainted with the mode of using the knife to the best advantage, indeed; we doubt if he ever had a knife in hand. Pryor has probably worn one in a belt, or down the back of his coat, every day for the past half dozen years. But the question does not suit. Pryor seems to be averse to kill Potter, if he can do so without risk to himself; but when the prospect is that, at the end of the contest, one of the scions of one of the first families of Virginia would be in want of a coffin for his body and coppers for his eyes, Mr. Potter's arm suddenly become "absurd, barbarous and vulgar." There the matter stands, and there it will stand until the end of the session. It is certain that Pryor, in danger of being cut in two, does not want to fight—in fact won't fight; and that Potter is a fool (and we have he is not this) to fight in any way in which he cannot meet his antagonist as an equal. But if Mr. Pryor is spoiling for a fight meanwhile, there is Col. Lander, a Massachusetts man, at his service. But the Colonel is a better shot than the Virginia bully; hence with him, that plucky gentleman and his friend, have no cause of quarrel! Oh chivalry! How stab Potter in the back, shoot him from a window, or pommel him over the head with a gutta-percha cane when seated at his desk, and have your revenge!

The Board of Trade—Railroad to the Missouri River.

A meeting of the Board of trade was held at their rooms last evening, to listen to the views of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad. The President, Ira Y. Munn, Esq., in taking the chair made a brief and appropriate address, and was followed by Col. Bodfish, who made a short address, and owing to indisposition, called upon Millard S. Pope, Esq., Engineer of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, to explain the claims of the line.

Mr. Pope traced upon the map the Galena Air Line to Pelleo, on the Mississippi, and to Clinton on the west bank of that river, 138 miles from Chicago. Thence the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Road is completed to Cedar Rapids, 51 miles west of the Mississippi, making in all 219 miles of the road completed west of Chicago. From Cedar Rapids to the Missouri River is 50 to 60 miles, making the distance to the Missouri from Chicago about 460 miles. Were the road completed, passengers could travel from the Missouri to Chicago in eighteen hours.

West of Cedar Rapids the road would run through ten counties in Iowa, containing already a population of 125,000, and the seven counties immediately north of those along the line had some 55,000. These counties were among the best in the State. The Iowa and Nebraska road when completed only 20 miles in it, and 18,000 tons of freight to Chicago; and next year it was completed to Cedar Rapids, and a mile of that hard labor, sent 36,000 tons. This road was on the direct line of the valley of the Platte which was reached at the north bend of the river 60 miles west of the Missouri.

As to cost, Mr. Pope stated that he understood responsible parties were ready to take the contract to build the road all ready for the rolling stock at $15,000 per mile, and the equipment could be had for $5,000 more. The people along the line were ready to subscribe $5,000 per mile, and with the lands, would certainly render the crossing of the balance of the funds not a difficult task. The central and western portions of Iowa were now tributary to St. Louis; if the road were completed its trade with that of Upper Missouri and the Gold fields must necessarily be in Chicago.

We are sorry we cannot give the speech of Mr. Pope in detail, as the facts and arguments which he presented were conclusive as to the importance of the immediate construction of the road. At the conclusion of his address, on motion, the Chairman appointed Eli Bates, Esq., as President of the Board of Trade, Charles Walker and Wm. Bross, Esqrs., a Committee to prepare a report expressive of the sense of the meeting.

In the absence of the Committee, Charles Walker, Esq., made a most interesting and able address, a sketch of which we regret that want of space obliges us to omit.

The Committee returned and made the following report:

[illegible]

AVENUE PRO-

[illegible]

Page 1 of Supplement

[illegible]

TOWN OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS, County

Tax Sale.

[illegible]

Death of George W. Dole.

The old settlers drop off one by one. We record the death to-day of GEORGE W. DOLE. He closed his eyes in peace last evening about six o'clock, at his own house, surrounded by all the material appliances which make a death bed tolerable, by loving friends who gave him tokens of esteem and affection to the last, and buoyed up to his expiring breath by the glorious consolations of an obedient and child-like faith in the "resurrection and the life." A good man has gone home.

George W. Dole, a son of James Dole, a Lieutenant of Sheldon's Company of Horse, in the Revolutionary war, was born in Troy, New York, on the 29th day of February, 1800. He grew up in the place of his birth, under shelter of the paternal roof, employed mean while in acquiring the knowledge that the schools of the time afforded, until he arrived at the age of 18, when he left for the West. The public conveyance on the then line of travel took him to Auburn, whence, with pack on his back, he started on foot for Buffalo, and from there, so slender were his means but so persistent his determination, worked his passage on a schooner to Detroit. At Detroit, he resumed the primitive method of travel, and set out for Pontiac, then an extreme frontier trading post, where he had a brother living. Here, finding little to do, he hired out to work by the month on a farm in the vicinity, where he toiled with great faithfulness for several years.

His health failing under the influences of the climate and his labor, he returned to Detroit, and went into the employ of Oliver Newberry, a general trader in that city. By him young Dole was sent to a settlement at some distance in the interior, to take charge of a store of which Mr. Newberry was the proprietor. Here he served his employer so faithfully and acceptably, that in 1832, Mr. Newberry sent him to Chicago to take charge of the Sutler's store at the garrison, then Fort Dearborn. True to his antecedents, Mr. Dole so won upon the good opinion of those who put their faith in his integrity, that in 1835, he became a partner of Mr. Newberry, the house being styled NEWBERRY & DOLE. Thus beginning with Chicago when it was a mere outpost, the resort of occasional traders who were protected by a company of soldiers, he has been identified with it down to the moment of his death; and to no man now remaining is the city any more indebted for its prosperity and good name than to him of whom we write. Always filled with enterprise which was governed by his admirable judgment; always generous in forwarding any needed public object; always recognizing in public affairs the obligations of conscience which governed his private transactions, Mr. Dole filled a large space in the history of Chicago; and his loss robs us of a wise counsellor, a trusted friend and generous giver, upon whom all were accustomed to rely.

Those who knew Mr. Dole best, appreciated most warmly his sterling integrity and love of truth. Whatever cause was just, commending itself to an honest heart and a conscience void of offence, found in him a friend who did not pause to count majorities, but went straight to his duty though it were singly and alone. At the same time there was not the semblance of ostentation in his character. He loved the right for its own sake, and he found his reward in his own breast. There was hardly any public station requiring firmness, honesty, judgment and vigilance, in the gift of this community, which he could not have had for the asking. Yet aside from the Post Office of Chicago, which he held under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and his seat in the Board of Water Commissioners, we believe he never accepted political office. Frequently solicited to be a candidate for the Mayoralty he has, always declined the proffered honor. As a member of the Republican party, he was pointed to as an exemplar of its principles, and trusted with its interests whenever sound wisdom was wanted or serious industry required. As an early and active friend of free Kansas, he became the Treasurer of the National Committee to which its cause was at one time entrusted,—in which capacity he exercised a most healthful influence. His name, everywhere recognized as synonymous with integrity and singleness of purpose, was never assailed during that period of bitter strife, when few who held such important trusts in behalf of Kansas escaped the calumny of political opponents. As a member of the Episcopal Church, his example was a continual testimony to the sacred truths which he professed. As a man of business, his word was as good as his bond. As husband, father and neighbor, his virtues were quoted by all who knew him to the last day of his useful life.

Mr. Dole was too generous to leave an overgrown fortune. Not many years ago, he was nearly ruined by endorsements for friends who proved unfortunate. At that time, paying, by the sale of real property which he had secured as the surest investment, the large sum of $30,000, he was dragged down almost to the point at which he had started in life; but his prudence and industry were equal to the work of restoration, and though for some time past not employed in active business, he leaves an independence for his heirs by will, whom we believe to be his wife, and two children by adoption, the latter of whom, as he had been denied offspring of his own, found in him a friend and father.

AN AWKWARD RECORD.

It will be remembered that near he close of the struggle for Speaker of the present House, the votes of the Democrats, with a few exception were concentrated on W. N. H. SMITH, of North Carolina, (American) carrying him up to 112, which all but elected him. Among those who voted for Mr. Smith were Morris, Robinson, McClernand, Fouke and Logan of Illinois, and Larrabee of Wisconsin. Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, in response to an inquiry, has written the following letter, which we commend to the special attention of the adopted citizens of Illinois and Wisconsin ,who vote the Democratic ticket:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 5d inst., and cheerfully give you such knowledge as I possess, respecting the political views of the Hon. Mr. Smith of North Carolina, on the subject to which you refer, who was a candidate for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for whom the Hon. Mr. Allen, of your State refused to cast his vote.

In a conversation which I had with Mr. Smith, a few days after the election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker, he remarked to me that he was supported by the American party in his district, for Congress, on the ground that he had been a Whig, and on the floor of the House, by several Democratic members, who stated that he had repudiated the principles of that party; *that in his opinion, the Territories ought to be settled by actual settlers alone—by free settlers—and that in his published speeches throughout his district, when running as a candidate for Congress, he advocated the principle.* I am, dear sir, truly yours,

[illegible]

During the same conversation, he expressed his views on the Slavery question, *maintaining that Congress should intervene and protect slave property in the Territories, if necessary*, and utterly rejecting the great Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

Without extending this letter further, I would simply remark, that this is about the substance of the conversation which I had with Mr. Smith.

Yours truly, G. B. ADRAIN.

The Commerce and Railways of Chicago.

The subscribers for the pamphlet edition of the articles upon the commerce of Chicago, and the freight and passage traffic of the railways centering here, for the year 1859, have all been supplied, and extra copies can now be had at the Press and Tribune counting-room, No. 51 Clark street. Price fifteen dollars per hundred. It is a capital document for general distribution in the Eastern States and in Europe.

Great Rise in the Ohio River.

The weather was cool, cloudy and showery yesterday, with incessant rain during the night previous. The river was rising at Pittsburg last night, with 20 feet of water in the channel. At Wheeling, there were 25 feet and rising, with 40 feet at Marietta. Here, the river has risen 16 feet during the 24 hours ending last night. We fear that by Sunday next, judging from the amount of water coming, that the lower floors of the stores and dwellings bordering on Ottawa's wharf, west of Main, and perhaps a portion of the stores fronting on Pearse's wharf, will again be inundated. Last night there were 7 feet in the canal, and 6 feet in the pass over the Falls. Before the close of the week, however, the Falls will again be navigable for the largest class of steamers.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 13th.*

Origin of the Potter and Pryor Difficulty.

The following is the telegraphic account to the New York papers of the origin of the difficulty between Messrs. Potter and Pryor in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last:

Mr. PRYOR (Dem. Va.) rising to a question of privilege, read from the *Globe* concerning the difficulty of Thursday, and quoted the following:

"Mr. PRYOR (advancing from the Democratic side of the House toward the area, where Mr. Lovejoy stood).—The gentleman from Illinois (Lovejoy) shall not approach this side of the House. Shall we have fair and talking in the way we have it? It is bad enough to be compelled to sit here and hear him utter his treasonable and insulting language; but he shall not, Sir, come upon this side of the House, shaking his fist in our faces.

"Mr. POTTER.—We listened to gentlemen upon the other side for eight weeks, when they denounced the members upon this side with violent and offensive language. We intend to listen quietly, and heard them through; and now, Sir, this side shall be heard, let the consequences be what they may.

"Mr. PRYOR.—This is the point I make: Let the gentleman speak from his seat, and say all under the rules he is entitled to; but, sir, he should not come upon this side shaking his fist in our faces, and talking in the style he has adopted. He should not come upon this side in a menacing and insulting manner.

"Mr. POTTER.—You are doing the same thing."

Mr. PRYOR, after this reading, said it was due to himself to say, on that occasion he did not recognize the honorable member, or hear any word from his lips; nor was he singular in this oblivion of his presence. The newspapers in giving separate accounts of the proceedings, made no reference to his presence; but, finding him reported in the *Globe*, he would admit the member was here. He discovered that the member had interpolated the record in a manner touching personal relations in a most material regard. The member had interpolated the words, "Let the consequences be what they may," and "you are doing the same thing." Then again, after the words as taken down by the reporter, "I say distinctly that side of the House has a right to say where a gentleman shall speak," the gentleman adds, "and be shut not."

Mr. PORTER was very much surprised to hear the gentleman say that he did not see him on the occasion alluded to, but he had no right to say the gentleman did see him. He stood within a few feet of the gentleman, and after Mr. Pryor had made the remark as to Mr. Lovejoy shaking his fist, he (Potter) said, "You are doing the same thing." He had a right to do what he did, and gentleman did the same thing. It was perfectly natural, where there were so many talking, that the reporters should not have distinctly heard all the remarks.

Mr. PARON replied that the member might have been here, but he (Pryor) did not see him. He did in two instances substitute one word for another, in no respect changing the sense of his meaning, and not putting himself in a more heroic attitude. He understood the gentleman then to say that on that occasion he (Pryor,) in a ruffianly and violent manner, approached and gesticulated toward the member from Illinois (Lovejoy.) Was he to understand further that the member intended by that any menace or offense?

MR. POTTER replied that what he meant was this: While the member from Virginia was making the charge about Lovejoy shaking his fists, he (Potter) said, very naturally, "You are doing the same thing." Mr. Potter said that he deprecated the shaking of fists on one side as much as the other, and he stood by what he had said. He considered that a member has the right to correct his remarks from the notes of the reporters, and to supply omissions. He would ask Mr. Pryor whether he (Pryor) did not erase his (Potter's) remark after it was put in his (Pryor's) manuscript. What right had he to do this without consultation with him. It was a liberty no gentleman should take with another, and he (Potter) would suffer his right arm to fall off before he would do it.

Mr. PRYOR—The gentleman wants to know by what authority I erased matter he interpolated. I erased no word the reporters had written, but I felt authorized to erase the unwarrantable and impertinent interjection made in the notes of the reporters. The gentleman stands by the language. I understand him to give me liberty of construing his remarks as I choose. Whether or no he will stand by it, the sequel will prove. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DAVIS (Rep., Mass.) said that he heard Mr. Mr. Potter make the remarks.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

A large number of Western delegates to the Charleston Convention, and camp followers, are here collecting facts, whose business is to shout for Mr Douglas. They make much noise, but little impression. A system of exaggeration has been regularly organized, by which everybody is claimed as favoring his pretensions who is not openly hostile. The delegations from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Maryland, are set down for Mr. Douglas, when each of them has declared formally against him. And so of other States, New York among the number. His highest vote will be thrown on the first ballot. After that he will decline, and dwindle down to forty or fifty from the Northwest. The Eastern States will not stand over one firs, and perhaps not so much. New York will be in search of a candidate who is to be nominated, and reserve her strength for him, voting first for some make-shift. Mr. Breckinridge's managers from Pennsylvania are here, but making no headway. Hilded is the mainspring of that movement, seconded by Mr. Gwin, neither of whom gives him weight. They find it up-hill work.

Mr. Hunter continues to lead on the Democratic side, and the struggle will mainly be reduced to him and Mr. Douglas, the South uniting on the former and the North dividing on the latter.

THE CONVENTION.

The Charleston Convention will probably be organized by appointing a Southern man temporary chairman, and conceding the permanent place to the North. Various persons here have been suggested, but with no sufficient authority, as reflecting the wishes of delegates. It is much debated whether the Platform shall be taken before or after the nomination. If Mr. Hunter be selected, the South will ask nothing but the Cincinnati Platform, pure and simple. And should his friends feel confident of success, they will be willing to adopt it before balloting. Some embarrassment is apprehended from an ultra demonstration by Mr. Yancey, who will represent the extremists, and demand a platform for the slave code and the most radical pro-slavery dogmas.

Mr. Randall of New York is here, urging Mr. Dickinson very laboriously and succeeding as well as he did with Mr. Macaulay when pruning the claims of Mr. Jefferson.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The Republicans of the Senate held a conference this morning on the Nicaragua treaty. Two clauses contained the principal objections, one authorizing this government to employ force for the protection of the transit at the request of Nicaragua, and withdrawing it at her instance, and the other conferring discretion on us absolutely in certain contingency without condition as to withdrawal. It was contended the clauses substantially divested Congress of the war-making power. Mr. Collamer proposed an amendment to the effect that force should not be employed at all without the previous sanction of Congress, or preserving the consistency of our traditional policy. After some discussion it was agreed that the Republican members of the Committee should submit the amendment to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with notice that it would be supported by our friends. Two-thirds will be required to adopt it, but the whole responsibility of rejecting or ratifying the treaty now rests with the Democratic side.

At the close of the conference, Mr. Simmons submitted some amendments which he proposed to the Mexican treaty when it should be called up. They contemplate the previous assent of Congress before employing force for protecting the Tehuantepec or other routes, a condition for the withdrawal and other foreign Powers would be excluded from demanding similar privileges from us on the clause in existing commercial treaties granting them on a footing with the most favored nations, and also some material changes in the commercial features, intended to counteract British monopolies. This subject was laid over for new remarks.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Mexican treaty was voluntarily put aside by Mr. Mason after Mr. Wigfall's speech denouncing it when first proposed, because the indications were unmistakable that it would then be slaughtered in the house of its friends. Mr. Simmons made the only speech against it from the Republican side, and that mainly on commercial grounds. No vote of any kind has been taken, and the only reason conjectured for Mr. Mason's indifference was the belief that he could not command his own party strength for its ratification.

ASSENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

An autograph letter from the President to one of his District Attorneys has been exhibited here, inquiring whether it was true, as had been alleged, that he was a supporter of Douglas for President.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

Mr. Fowler testified before Mr. Covode's Committee that he subscribed $1,000 to the New York Hotel Fund, and admitted his expenditures were taxed for party purposes. Four witnesses from New York—two Germans and two Irishmen—confirmed O'Reilly's testimony that they were employed three days previous to the Congressional election of 1856, and discharged the day after, each receiving $10 for their service, as being employed in the public stores. One prominent Irishman knew twenty-five others who were similarly engaged. Flitt and Van Dyke will be examined to-morrow.

JUDGE TANEY.

Judge Taney is again ill, and will hardly resume his seat on the bench the present term.

Chicago Presbytery, O. S.

This body met at Kankakee on Wednesday of this week, and continued in session but one day. No business of public interest was transacted, except the licensing of a young Frenchman to preach the gospel to his countrymen. On Thursday morning the Presbytery paid a visit to Father Chiniquy's colony at St. Ann, and spent the day there. Father C. has united himself with this Presbytery.

A MAN BURIED IN A WELL.—On Thursday, a farmer named Bullard, living at Dundee, Kane County, four miles above Elgin, sent one of his laborers down into a well on his premises to examine its condition. He lowered the man down in a bucket, and the latter found a stone loose in the siding. He informed Mr. Bullard, and asked him if he should take it out. Mr. Bullard replied that he had better not, but the man misunderstanding him, wrenched it out from its place. Mr. B. continued raising the man slowly, but before he reached the top, the entire mass of brick and stone, with which the well was surrounded, caved in and buried the man up. Assistance was sent for, and a large number of men commenced instantly removing the rubbish, but at last accounts the unfortunate man had not been reached. It is hardly possible that the man will be found alive.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

New and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, etc., by Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers, 62 Lake street.

—New and second-hand Furniture, etc., at 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, W. A. Butters & Co., auctioneers.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm sounded for the Fourth District last evening was bogus.

GOOD.—We learn that the net proceeds of joint festivals in behalf of the Magdalen Asylum amount to $3,000.

ATTENTION SONS OF MALTA.—You are requested to attend a special meeting of the Order to be held on Saturday evening at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

A BURGLAR IN CUSTODY.—Yesterday John Dolan was held in the sum of $800, to answer to the charge of having burglariously entered the hardware store of Reinhold & Magness, on West Randolph street.

POLICE.—Only two little cases yesterday. Our city is very moral, or the police are not very sharp. All the evidences in the great lack of anything very demonstrative, point to the former.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A day or two since a wretched female named Louisa Scott, an inmate of Bridewell, attempted to destroy her own life by biting open a vein in her arm. She had escaped, was recaptured, and in her chagrin turned her teeth upon herself, and actually bit into a small vein.

OX TIP-TOE.—Relief has literally stolen in "on *tip-toe*" to benefit all family men who have little foot dependant upon their purses for their shoeing. The Copper Tipped feat-gear advertised by Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, in another column, are really all that is claimed for them in their announcement, to which we invite the attention of readers.

THE CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.—This Company have been now nine months in operation. They have eighteen miles of track completed. In the period of nine months ending with March, their cars have run 580,092 miles, and carried 1,781,551 paying passengers. The total cost of track, buildings and equipment, $398,-528.85. The capital stock of the Company is $250,000.

THE REVERE HOUSE.—We learn that the announcement in this paper of the sale of the Revere House and of certain contemplated changes by the new owner, has led to the belief that it is to be closed soon. Such is not the fact. It will be continued by its present proprietor, under whose management it has become popular with the traveling public.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Yesterday the following were acquitted:

Charles Lauer, larceny; Austin Felt, passault, and John Wilson, burglary.

John, alias James Sweeney, was convicted of burglary.

The case of Patrick Sheaken, indicted for the Henry McCauley homicide, will be taken up on Monday morning. The Court adjourned to Monday.

MORE RAISING TO GRADE.—We learn that it is in discussion though not yet definitely settled to raise to grade the Tremont House and put in elegant new store fronts on its Dearborn and Lake street fronts. It is not definitely settled, but is likely, and indeed necessary in view of the prospective completion of the new Sherman House, which latter, by the way, has not yet been leased.

The row of nine four-story brick stores on Lake street between Clark and Lasalle, opposite the block recently raised, are to be forthwith brought up to grade.

PRACTICAL MACHINIST.—We would call attention to the advertisement of H. V. Ditmars, practical machinist and pressman. We commend him as a skillful machinist and engineer, to all persons having any repairing to do on printing machines, steam engines, or other machinery. For two years past he has been employed by this office to keep our presses and other machinery in repair, and we have found him to be prompt and skillful.

For several years Mr. Ditmars was in the employ of the famous house of R. Hoe & Co., New York, where he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of power presses and other printing materials. Mr. D. has done considerable work for this office in the course of the past two years, and has given good satisfaction.

O'GRADY'S MISTAKE.—It was when this city was boiling and bubbling with the hot fires of the late municipal campaign, that Barney O'Grady (the name will do as well as any other) came down with a white apron on, to attend his duties as waiter at the Tremont breakfast. Barney was a huge politician in his way, and had bawled himself hoarse over night, at a Democratic love-feast. At his coffee and toast sat a portly stranger, who, catching Barney's eye, said in an undertone:

"Boy, go and bring me a *Democrat* right away."

Now in the mind of the honest O'Grady, the whole race of mankind just then stood violently divided into two classes, those who were Democrats and those who were not, and here, said he to himself, is a call for one of the faithful. Off he started big with his mission. At the office he mysteriously asked "where wud I find *Mither David?*"

Hamlin didn't know, and O'Grady the waiter broke out into a cold sweat, at the prospect of the inevitable loss to the *party*, unless one of its members should answer to that call for "a Democrat." Suddenly a bright idea struck him; his apron was—

One moment white, then green—

as he darted through the doorway into the breakfast room, to the portly man's elbow, to whom in a stage whisper he hoarsely breathed;

"Shure, sir, I'm a Dimmecrat meself, and I can't jist now find no other, wud I do?"

The portly man exploded; O'Grady threw up his situation, and is now the second male of the cook on a lumber propeller.

JOB TROTTER ON HIS TRAVELS.—In yesterday's Police Court came up a case that should furnish another warning to the unwary against the entire class and genus of confidence men. A countryman, named Andrew Schlossen, from Richland County, Ohio, testified that one George Kelly met him at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Depot, and asked him where he was going. He replied "to Mansfield.' Kelly said "why! that's just where I am going. I have sent on my trunk with $130 in it, and I have no money at present. However, I have a gold watch (and here he shed copious tears) which my poor old mother left me as a dying gift. If you will let me have $25, I will give it to you as security, and when we arrive at Mansfield, I will open the trunk and repay you."

Even as Samuel Valler yielded to the briny gush from the eyes of traitorous Job Trotter, so did Schlossen's bowels of mercy move at the appeal of Kelly, and he gave the money, receiving the "poor old mother's present as a pledge. Not longer after, a chance acquaintance told him the watch was brass, the "mother" a myth, and the weeping stranger a knave. Fortunately the cars had not started, so by the aid of Officer Barnes the young man of tender sentiments lost low morality was arrested. He was taken before Justice Akin, and made to refund the money, and further to pay a fine of the $100. Look out for the confidence men.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FIENDISH ACT OF MALICE.

Miraculous Escape of Passengers.

The express train of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, which left this city on Thursday morning, met with a serious accident at a small creek about three miles north of Springfield, called Three mile bridge, where the track crosses a small but deep ravine, on trestle work about thirty feet high.

The train was made up of the Eugine "No. 20," a baggage car, second class car, first class car, and sleeping car, and was running at the time about fifteen miles an hour. The accident occurred about 9 o'clock. At the point in question, some fiend (of human shape had removed a rail, at the deepest part of the hollow. The engine was thrown down and forward, carrying the trestle work before it, and landed in the small creek. The engineer, Mr. Cutter, stuck to his machine, and wonderfully enough, escaped with but few bruises. The fireman leaped off in safety.

The three forward cars were thrown off the trestle work, leaving only the sleeping car on the track. In the baggage car, the express messenger occupied the forward end. The other contents of the car were a horse and the baggage. The messenger, Mr. Parker, was exiricated from beneath the two last, and uninjured.

Strange to say no person in either the second or first class cars was injured so severely as not to be able to resume their journey. A brakeman who was on the front platform of the former car was pretty severely though not dangerously injured. Conductor Hedges was in the sleeping car, having just passed through his train. From the first investigation as soon as lights could be procured, it seemed that every passenger had escaped uninjured in this leap into a thirty-foot chasm, but on clearing the wreck, the crushed bodies of two young men were found between the tender and the baggage car, where it is supposed they had been secretly, *stealing a ride on the platform.*

At the inquest held it could not be ascertained who they were, but it was believed that they were the same young men who a day or two previous had stolen a ride into Springfield on a freight car and had lodged in the round house. They were of poor appearance, and nothing was found on their persons to identify them.

By near vicinity to Springfield a prompt and efficient relief was sent, and most of the passengers went forward on an extra train. A large force was set at work at the repairs of the tressell-work, and the day train was detained only twenty minutes at the break. All will be in usual order to-day. It was altogether a most wonderful escape. It is a pity the wretch yet lives who removed that rail.

Singular end of a Remarkable Life.

We gave in yesterday's issue the brief record of an inquest by the Coroner. The body of an unknown man was found in a hole partially filled with water. The jury gave their verdict and with this we dismissed it, as all that was definitely known of the deceased. But there are unwritten histories that need only the touch of the biographers pen to lighten and expand into romance, and one of these was truly that of John Michael Knappick.

He was seventy-two years of age, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and in early youth was noted as a scholar. After receiving a thorough scholastic education, he filled a professor's chair in the University of Tabingen with much honor. During his professorships he published several works of theological philosophy which were marked with much liberal thought and sound argumentation. After vacating the University chair he studied for the priesthood, gained much celebrity as a seminarian and finally was admitted to the priesthood.

In 1849, in common with others of his countrymen, he was obliged to leave Germany and emigrated to this country. He was engaged in the Mexican war, and at its close took up land in Missouri, upon town land warrants. He lived upon his farm five years, a cat being his sole companion, and during that time raised one of the finest vineyards in Missouri, and produced wines of noted excellence. Indeed, it is said that he was the first to plant a vineyard on the Missisippi, at Hermann.

There, from some difficulty with his neighbors, he sold out and resumed his cosmopolitan career. He taught in the languages, and was an attache of the *Staats Zeitung* newspaper in this city for two years. This was in 1853 and 1854, and he then lived by himself on Wells street, and amassed in his industry and frugality quite a little sum. Then he left for New York and resumed his vocations as a teacher of languages.

A year since he returned to the West, and went to Minnesota, whence a short time ago he wrote to an acquaintance here that he should about this time make him a visit. The next heard of him he is the subject of the coroner's jury. It is a singular fatality that the "death by the way," to avoid which, he made long journeys on foot, overtook him in a pitfall an active urchin of ten years could have passed safely over. He has in latter years dreaded and declined traveling by public steam conveyances, and met his fate in his lonely foot journey.

There was scarcely a German in this country more widely known among his countrymen than Knappick, and all knew him to be possessed of rare endowments and still rarer cultivation of the same. Soldier, college professor, teacher, vineyard proprietor, patriot, exile, the summing up of all was, "Unknown man found Drowned." Such is life.

HYDE PARK HOUSE.—The Hyde Park House, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Taber, Hawk & Co., the accomplished hosts of the Richmond, will open on Monday next for the Spring and Summer campaign. This House, as many know, is fitted up withall the modern improvements, is sumptuously furnished, and admirably adapted to the comfort and conveniences of families. It is pleasantly and healthfully located, and all its surroundings are in every respect attractive. Connected with the house are complete facilities for boating, bathing, bowling, billiards, &c., and no summer hotel can be found in this country which possesses in a more eminent degree all the requisites and attractive features of a first-class summer resort. Everybody knows that Taber, Hawk & Co., can keep a hotel.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY.—See the announcement of the Managers of Rose Hill Cemetery, and take the free excursion train to that beautiful suburban "City of the Dead," all that are interested, and awake to the importance of the enterprise to the not far distant future of Chicago.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a gem of a day throughout. Last evening a gentle rain set in.

☞ Sons of Connecticut are requested to meet at the Briggs House on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, to complete arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Connecticut delegates to the Convention. All the Committees are expected to make their report, and all Connecticut men are earnestly requested to attend.

BUCKEYE, ATTENTION!—There will be a meeting of Chicago Buckeyes on Saturday evening next, at the Tremont House parlor No. 1, at 7 o'clock. All former citizen of Ohio are respectfully invited to be in attendance. The object of the meeting is to make arrangements for the reception of the Ohio delegation to the National Convention. By request,

MANY BUCKEYES.

VERMONT.—THE STAR THAT ROSE.—An adjourned meeting of the Sons of Vermont will be held at the Briggs House this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.

WM. T. BARNES, Chairman.

DIED.

On Friday evening, April 13th, GEORGE W. DOLE, aged 60 years.

The Friends will take place from St. James' Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Quincy, Ill., 19th inst., MARIANAH PRATT, aged 67 years, mother of Rev. James Pratt, Rector of Trinity Church, in this city.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVER, Advertising Agent, 68 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-1y84-7

TO RENT.—The Pews of the CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION Will be rented on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, after which the Annual Parish Meeting will be held for the election of officers for the ensuing year. ap14-2t

WOOD.—The best of dry wood always on hand and as cheap as the cheapest, at the south end of Lake street bridge, corner of Market street. ap14-10t-net J. F. DECOUDRES.

INTERESTING TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.

The undersigned would respectfully notify those interested in the

Raising of Brick, Stone or Iron Buildings,

That he has now arrived in this city from San Francisco, and is prepared to take contracts in the above line, and would most respectfully invite patronage, etc., from the citizens of Chicago. The power used being

HYDRAULIC,

And far superior to the present method adopted here. I feel warranted, after eight years experience, in asserting that for

ECONOMY, DISPATCH AND CONVENIENCE

To compete, the power and method adopted by me stands UNRIVALED.

☞ Shop in the rear of Marble Yard, corner of Clark and Kinzie Court, between Adams and Monroe streets.

Room No. 78 Tremont House. JOHN C. LANE.

ap14-2m

WANTED—By a young man who is proficient in all branches of Book-keeping, a situation as book-keeper or clerk in any other capacity. Has had considerable experience in the produce business. Is a good penman and can furnish good references. ap14-2t

MONEY FOR FARMERS.—To loan, on three years time, in sums from $500 to $5,000, improved Farms, and in actual Farmers residing within 150 miles of Chicago. Address E. H. CUMMINGS, at 103 Randolph street, Chicago. ap14-2t

WANTED—By an experienced Book-keeper and business man, (whose time is not fully occupied,) permanent employment requiring his undivided attention, or he is willing to devote his unengaged hours, to profitable evening labor, satisfying himself as to any other way that may be useful to an employer. The very best of city references given. Box 2214. J. WILSON.

ONE HUNDRED EMPTY COAL OIL BARRELS, For sale at LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, ap14c2t-net 126 Clark Street.

PARLOR GLEES AND PIANO ACCOMPANIMENTS. The Parlor Glee Book, containing the principal Songs and Choruses, performed by Ordway's Aeolians, nearly 90 pieces. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston. ap14c2t-15

2,000 KEGS NAILS, FOR SALE VERY LOW FOR CASH, To close out stock. J. M. CRAWFORD & CO., ap14t1w 38 Market street.

FOR SALE—A Fine Residence on West Washington street, LESS THAN HALF ITS VALUE.

A portion of the purchase money may remain a term of Years. Inquire of

ap14c2t-1w J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

MAPLE SUGAR.—5000 lbs. New Maple Sugar on consignment. ROBBS & OLIPHANT, ap14c2t-1w 215 Fratnis Street, Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM AT VAN SCHAACK'S, 47.....STATE STREET.....47 SIGN OF THE *GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.*

IN FURNISHING THE HOUSE,

Brooms Dust Pan, Scrubbing Brushes, Window Brushes, Pails, Step Ladders, &c.,

BEGIN AT VAN SCHAACK'S,

For a Cooking Stove, the celebrated McGregor Cook Stove

"THE LEADER."

Arranged with Hot Water Pipes for Heating the Plumbers' Bath Room, Bed Room, Parlor and Hot Closet attached, and its large ventilated Oven, baking beautifully. It will enable the Cook to carry on all culinary operations with ease and satisfaction to the housekeeper.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM,

KITCHEN, STOVE and RANGE FURNITURE:

Stove Cover Lifter, Fine Scraper, Shovel and Tongs, Good Fire Set, Coal Hod, Coal Kettle, Pot Cleaver, Wash Boilers, Tea Kettle, Steamers, Gold Iron, Ham Broiler, Soap Stone Griddle

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1860.

THEIR ULTIMATE PURPOSE.

In the discussion of the slavery question, the difficulty in the North has heretofore been that the people will not comprehend the ultimate purpose to be accomplished by the South in its repeated aggressions upon the free principles which are the corner stone of the Republic. Take, for instance, that claim set up by Mr. Calhoun in 1847—then scouted by the Democracy as the rankest of political heresies, but subsequently adopted as the basis of their party organization,—the claim that the Constitution, by its own inherent force, carries slavery into all the Territories of the United States, whence it cannot be expelled by any local legislature under whose jurisdiction it may fall, by Congress or by the people. This proposition, gilded with a great deal of rhetoric about the "equality of the States," the "rights of property," "justice to the South," &c., seems to man who, like Mr. Douglas, "do not care whether slavery is voted up or voted down," as not being worth the agitation which the Republicans make for the purpose of preventing its adoption by the Courts and by Congress as the rule by which the country shall be governed. But a moment's examination will show them that the object of the South is not limited to slavery in the Territories; but that it demands, as will by and by be apparent, a recognition of slavery in the free States. Let us look into it. The last clause of Art. VI, of the Constitution of the United States, says:

> "The Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges of any State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

Admit, now, with the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, that slavery is the fundamental law of the Territories, not to be repealed by the local Legislatures or by Congress, and what follows? Why this: that there is no power which can make these Territories free! Democrats in the North have been in the habit of admitting that, when the people of a Territory framed their State Constitution, slavery might be prohibited therein. But by what authority? Slavery, if the Dred Scott dogmas are true, is a part of the "supreme law of the land," because it is established by the Constitution; and as the Federal Constitution is declared to be above and superior to the Constitution and laws of any State, we see that when a Constitutional Convention, of Nebraska for example, should attempt to prohibit Slavery, it would be repealing or nullifying the authority in the Federal Constitution by which slavery was established. To make this point clearer: The right to have and hold slaves in the Territories is, by the Dred Scott judges, put on a footing of equality with any other right which the Constitution confers—"the right of the people peaceably to assembly and to petition the government for a redress of grievances," (*Art. 1, Amendments,*) for instance. Now suppose that Nebraska, on applying for admission into the Union, presents a State Constitution, which, under pain of "cruel and unusual" penalties, forbids *this* right—what would be said? Why, that her Constitution was a violation of a higher law, and that her application must be denied. By what authority, then shall a State be admitted, that, if the Supreme Court is correct, violates the right to have and hold slaves—a right which the Constitution of the United States confers, and which no State can take away? How can another Free State be added to the Union? How, if the Constitution of the United States is "the supreme law of "the land," by which "the Judges in every "State shall be bound, anything in the Con-"stitution and laws of any State to the con-"trary notwithstanding,"—how shall we protect the States which are now free from the encroachments—the legal, constitutional encroachments—of slavery? What Democratic casuist is able to answer?

We have said enough to indicate the purposes the Democratic politicians of the South have in view in urging the adoption of the *obiter dicta* of the Dred Scott iniquity upon the country, and to vindicate the truth of the assertion with which we commenced, "that the people of the North will not comprehend the ultimate purpose to be accomplished by the South." Let it not be said that we look forward to improbabilities. The South is shrewd enough to see that this slavery question must be settled by either a legal or a revolutionary tribunal; and it has been the steady aim of her politicians since the day of Mr. Calhoun, not only to extend their "domestic institution" into all the Territories *and the States*, but to so hedge it about with the decisions of the highest judicial authority of the land, that, when the crisis comes, the onus of any revolutionary movement will be thrown upon the Anti-Slavery men. Their purpose is well nigh accomplished. If the people, in the election of the Charleston nominee, shall indorse the policy of the Democratic party up to this point, and approve by their voices the decision which the Supreme Court is withholding—a decision that will confirm, with the sanctions of law, the intimations in the Dred Scott case—the work will be done. Then the South can advance to the goal at which her statesmen have aimed. And it is not a whit more unlikely that they will assert, in 1863, that no State Convention can exclude slavery by a constitution, and that all States *are* slave States, than that in 1850, they would have denied in 1859, that Congress had no right to enact the Missouri Compromise. The pro-slavery party is eminently progressive. It long ago abandoned the doctrines to which the Revolution gave birth. It has set at naught, nay, disclaimed as authority, the action of all American statesmen of whatever party, all Presidents, Secretaries, Judges, &c., of the Democratic party, down to the infamous era of Franklin Pierce, and it now plants itself on the Platform which Mr. Calhoun built up. We have briefly pointed out, and we think demonstrated, that the next step by which human slavery shall be made the universal and irrepealable law of the Republic, depends upon the result of the approaching contest of the year 1860. Man of the Northwest, in that contest, where will you be found?

WISCONSIN.

Since our earliest knowledge of the Chicago *Times* that sheet has been tinkering at Wisconsin politics, and claiming a Douglas victory in every local or general election, whatever she result. And it having happened that the Republicans have carried the State *every time*, she amount of falsification necessary to show how Mr. Douglas has so uniformly triumphed, has been something fearful to look back upon. Quite consistently and naturally, therefore, the *Times* has already set up a shout over the recent judicial election in that State, which, it is claimed, had resulted in the choice of LUTHER R. DIXON, (Independent Republican,) for Chief Justice. It does not yet appear that Mr. Dixon is elected, the latest returns showing only six or eight hundred majority in his favor. But if his majority were ten thousand there would be at little occasion for Democratic rejoicing as there is in the dubious nature of the returns now at hand.

Judge Dixon was appointed to the office which he now holds, by Gov. Randall. None will doubt that Gov. R. is a Republican of the most straitest sect, and no one in Wisconsin doubts that the gentleman whom he named as the successor of Chief Justice Whiton was, like himself, a Republican, subscribing to every article in the Philadelphia platform. If any question had arisen on this point, Governor Randall would not have been nominated; if any question were to be raised now which should give color to the charge that Judge Dixon sympathized in any degree whatever with Douglas Democracy, or any form of popular sovereignty, his Republican supporters, of whom there were thousands in all parts of the State, would be cut off from the hope of political preferment conclusively and at once. It is hardly necessary to repeat the well-known state of facts which brought Judges Dixon and Sloan into the field and shaped the issues of the contest. The only question of variance between them on the record was the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. The constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law was not in issue; and if it had been that fact would not have constituted a Democratic triumph though Judge Dixon had received every vote in the State. The Hon. Timothy O. Howe, of Green Bay, one of the ablest Republicans in the State, and a prominent candidate for Republican support as Mr. Durkee's successor in the U. S. Senate, has always advocated the opinions in regard to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which Judge Dixon has recently proclaimed, and he has not been disqualified thereby for any position in the gift of the party. Prominent Republicans in Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Green Bay, and other places, supported Judge Dixon for the purpose of recording their individual views on the question of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, notwithstanding Judge Sloan was the nominee of a Republican Convention. But the best evidence that the Democracy have nothing to rejoice over in this election is the fact that, for the first time in at least ten years of party strife, they did not dare to make a nomination of their own. They estimated themselves at their own value when they became a mere make-weight to decide points of difference between two wings of the Republican party.

MAILS TO PIKE'S PEAK.

Government has provided no mails to Pike's Peak. Letters are carried by private conveyance at an expense of twenty-five cents to one dollar per letter. The Post Office Department decline putting on a mail until Congress votes an appropriation to defray expenses. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported $25,000 in the general appropriation bill. But this bill will not become a law until the last day of the session, and the consequence will be that no Government mails will be carried this season. Now, this is a matter that interests the whole country. Schuyler Colfax, who is Chairman of the Postal Committee, is trying to secure postal facilities without delay, and for this purpose drew up a special bill, and got his Committee to sign it, asking Congress to appropriate the aforesaid $25,000 forthwith. But when he came to present it, objections were raised by the Southern Democrats, who, by the way, object to all measures that are likely to benefit Northern or Western people. As unanimous consent to the introduction of the bill could not be obtained, Colfax will next try to get two-thirds of the House to consent to a suspension of the rules on some Monday, that the bill may be introduced.

We copy the following proceedings on the subject from last Saturday's *Globe*, and ask its perusal by all who are interested in having a Government mail carried to the Gold region:

MAIL FACILITIES TO PIKE'S PEAK.

MR. COLFAX.—I ask to have a letter from the Postmaster General read.

The letter was read, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 6, 1860.

SIR:—Referring to our conversation of this morning in regard to lack of mail facilities in the Pike's Peak region, I would state, for your information, that I have recommended in that region till the act of March 27, 1860, it has been impossible for the Department to supply it with mails except by express. Nor is it possible now, until Congress furnishes an appropriation for the service, to establish mail routes. I have, however, recommended that the appropriation for this service, now included in the general Post Office appropriation bill, should be passed at once, as the post routes for that region could then be established, and contracts entered into before the Department would at once furnish temporary service under the act of 1845. I have addressed a communication on these terms, and advertise for regular contracts there, to take effect in July next.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING,
Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Chairman Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, House of Representatives.

MR. COLFAX.—I would state that Congress unanimously passed a bill establishing five post routes in the Pike's Peak region at the last session; the entire of last year the people there had no mail routes at all, and had to depend on private expresses, paying from twenty-five cents to a dollar for their letters. The same state of affairs would exist this year, unless Congress granted relief. The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads have instructed me to report a bill in accordance with the suggestion of the Post Office Department, to report a bill, and ask for its passage. It does not appropriate one dollar of that is not now estimated for and reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. There is simply this difficulty: the Committee of Ways and Means have reported an appropriation of $25,000 for this service in the general Post Office appropriation bill, which is yet on its passage in the last day of the session. The Post Office Department say that if that be the case, they will not be able to furnish mail facilities this year that season; but that if this sum of $25,000 for mails in that region be put in a special bill, and that bill be passed at once, they can furnish these mail facilities during the year 1856. There are people there by thousands. They have no army to protect them, no Government officers, and do not get the general Government anything at all. I do think that we should at least give them mail facilities.

MR. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.—I desire to discuss the question whether this bill is to be put upon its passage; and I give notice to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. TAPPAN], as well as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRAWFAX], that I shall ask the attention of the House in opposition to the passage of the bill.

Mr. COLFAX.—Then I give notice that I shall on Monday endeavor to have substantial justice done to these people.

MR. CRAWFORD.—And I give notice that I shall on Monday resist it with all the influence that I can have on this side of the House.

This man Crawford is one of the Southern Democratic leaders. His opposition to the bill is purely factious and malevolent. He opposed it because the miners are nearly all free State people. If they were slaveholders and digging gold with the labor of slaves, Mr. Crawford would be a zealous advocate of any bill which would quickly establish mail facilities.

Mr. Colfax failed to get the matter before the House on last Monday, in consequence of the time and attention of members being wholly engrossed with the reports on the President's protest against Covode's Investigating Committee. Next Monday he will make another effort to get the rules suspended. If there is any man in Congress that can pilot this very important bill ahead of the regular orders, it is the skillful indefatigable member from South Bend. No man in either branch of Congress possesses more tact, adroitness and perseverance than he. We have hopes that he will succeed in getting his bill passed before long—notwithstanding Democratic hatred towards the Pike's Peakers.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, the author of the paragraph in the Cincinnati platform concerning slavery in the Territories, has furnished a translation of it for the public enlightenment, which all good Democrats ought to read and compare with the original:

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

"It recognizes no *act to be done touching slavery by the people or the Legislature of a Territory before the formation of a Constitution*, either with or without slavery, then they are entitled to be admitted into the Union."

Great Freshet in Ohio.

The rains of the latter part of last week and the early part of the present were very severe in central and eastern Ohio. For several years the streams have not been so high, and most of the railroads in that part of the State have suffered considerable damage. The *Ohio State Journal* estimates the damage done to the public works of that State at $50,000. The telegraph has also been blown down and, hence, we have not received earlier details.

Till yesterday no train had passed over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad between Crestline and Alliance since the storm. Three embankments were washed away, and the trains were obliged to stop till they could be restored. Passengers were from Tuesday till Friday reaching this city. They speak highly of the efforts made by the officers to make them comfortable. The line is all right now, and trains are running as usual.

The Traitor of Solferino.

The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that since the suicide of the Austrian General Kyrat—committed in consequence of the discovery of great frauds perpetrated by him—it has been ascertained beyond doubt that it was through his agency the French and Sardinian armies became apprised of the premeditated attack of the Austrians at Solferino. It will be remembered that the Austrians expected to take the allies by surprise, and were not a little surprised themselves at the defeat which they sustained.

An Italian Election.

The recent voting in the Italian Duchies and the Romagna, on the question of annexation, has brought to light certain characteristics of the Italian people which all men must praise. A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who was in Florence during the two days in which the contest was going on, writes that during that time, though almost the entire population were in the streets, and though the excitement growing out of the probable consequences of their act, was intense, there was no rowdy demonstrations, no yelling, no hooting, no fighting no drunkenness; there was no riotous, noisy crowd about the polls, no guard of shoulder hitters, no importunate ticket venders, and no grog-shop! So perfect was the order, and so general the interest, that the ladies entered into the struggle, and at any time they were admitted though in the halls where the voting was progressing. After the contest was over and the result declared to be for annexation, the joy of the populace would be no longer restrained. Shouts for Napoleon and Victor Emanuel rang through the city; every house was illuminated; the air shook with the roar of cannon, and rockets streamed up in every direction and burst in showers of stars. A whole city was dissolved in tears of gratitude and patriotism.

Students of American history will see in this first Italian election, the order and joy of the people, and the unanimity of the result, a close resemblance to that memorable contest which after the Revolution placed Washington in the Presidential chair. That the Italians, cursed with Popery, but not its ally Slavery, will make better use of their newly found freedom than Americans did with the boon that descended to her, who can doubt?

A Small Lie Overtaken.

A paragraph has obtained circulation through Black Republican newspapers, originating with the N. Y. *Times*, to the effect that Mr. Bocock, the editor of the Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, had declared himself a Republican, and gone to offering a Black Republican paper, expressing, in the valedictory, a wish for the success of Douglas Democracy which he had long and ably defended. The Louisville *Democrat* says that Mr. Babcock is the conductor in the following style: "The said Democrat is unknown in these parts. The character with which the enemies of Douglas could set up this blunder, or lie, shows to what absurdities they will resort. One would think a man's common sense would teach him better."

The *Democrat* ought to know that "common sense" is not an ingredient in the composition of Black Republicanism, which, as little political capital is to be manufactured. The readers of Black Republican papers see the lie, and believe it, but never see the contradiction; and thereupon it has the desired effect.—*Baltimore Sun's Reporter.*

The *Rejister* is not so ignorant as it would like to appear, of the fact that the paper referred to was the Louisville (Illinois) *Democrat* the Douglas organ of Clay county in this State. The paragraph in question originated with the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. If our New York contemporary committed the error of placing Mr. Dawson in Kentucky it was a very natural mistake, and one which no Democrat in Illinois is interested in having corrected.

Proposed New State.

The project for forming a new State out of portions of Mississippi, Western Tennessee, and the corner of Kentucky, has been revived, and has met with the sanction of the Tennessee Legislature. The proposed State would be bounded by the Mississippi river on the West and the Tennessee on the East, and would contain a population of about 700,000.

STATE POLITICS.

LEE COUNTY.—The Republicans of Lee county held their convention at Amboy on the 7th inst, and elected Abijah Powers, Silas Noble, James L. Camp, W. E. Ives, George Ryon and W. F. Wilder, delegates to the Decatur Convention. The Amboy *Times* says: "ASA LINCOLN —glorious old Abe—was indicated by the Republicans of Lee county as their first choice for the next President."

KNOX COUNTY.—The Republicans of Knox county held their convention at Knoxville on the 7th inst.—Giles Cook, Esq., Chairman; John S. Wisher, Secretary. The following persons were elected delegates to the Decatur Convention:—Caleb French, H. R. Sanderson, John B. Colton, Dennis Clark, Martin W. Gay, Peter Godfrey, Z. Beatty, R. C. Brott, and J. M. Holyoke, A. H. Potter, Rufus W. Miles, J. M. Neal.

Delegates were also elected to the Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial Conventions. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend Hon. JAMES KNOX, as their choice as candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That hon. WM. KELLOGG possesses the entire confidence of the Republicans of this District.

Resolved, That the delegates selected from this county to the State Convention be instructed to support the Hon. WM. KELLOGG as a candidate for Secretary of State.

JOHNSON COUNTY.—The Republicans of Johnson county held their Convention at Vienna, on the 21st inst., and elected H. M. Ridenhower, J. Merrill and A. W. McGee delegates to the Decatur Convention.

GRUNDY COUNTY.—The Chicago *Democrat* some days since gave what purported to be the result of the Grundy County Republican Convention. We learn from the Grundy County *Herald* of the 11th inst., that no such Convention has been held. A Convention has been called, however, to meet at Morris on the 28th inst.

Expression of the Kentucky Annual M. Conference on Slavery.

The Kentucky Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, recently held in Germantown, Ky., unanimously adopted a report declaring it inexpedient for the Conference to make the general rule on the subject of slavery more stringent. In the report, the position of the Conference on the slavery question is thus defined:

In looking over the utterances of the Church in times past, upon the subject of slavery, we find no language better calculated to express our present feelings and views than is contained in a "report" written by Henry B. Bascom, late Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and signed by himself and H. H. Kavanaugh—now Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—and several other prominent members of the Conference, and unanimously adopted by the Kentucky Annual Conference, at their session held September 13, 1835. That report is the true exponent of the present opinion of the Conference on slavery, reads as follows:

Your Committee cannot disguise it from themselves, that late developments and movements, numerous and startling, connected with this subject, indicate but too clearly that the institutions and the union of these States in peace and stability of our whole country, are fearfully endangered by the indiscreet and ill-judged agitation of this question, we think, inopportune and unfortunate controversy. Although citizens of Kentucky, we are not the advocates of slavery. We believe it to be morally wrong, and relative-ly mischievous in all its tendencies. We consider it as evil, even in its most tolerable aspects. We deeply regret and most anxiously deplore its existence in this or any other country; and in relation to our own particularly, we pledge our exertions and influence, in an appeal to all just and lawful means and methods for its removal, whenever such exertion and influence can be brought to bear without infringing the rights of others constitutionally secured in the construction of the Federal Government.

From the same "report" we also read the following:

Slavery, originally entailed upon the nation against the will of the sufferers, has become a chronic disease in the body-politic, and in view of the only facilities offered for its removal, the remedy must be gradual. This necessity is found in the nature of things, and in its present application is inseparable from the character and condition of slaves, and the peculiar organization of society in the country.

While we fully indorse the statements made in the foregoing quotations, and sincerely regret that any body of Christians bearing the name of Methodist was found willing to dissent from views so manifestly just, at the same time it may be well to remark that we have no theory to support in this controversy of the "evil" from our country. We deal only with the moral aspects of the institution, leaving the question of "remedy" to the developments of the future and the righteous workings of an overruling Providence. We are thus explicit, not to shun any just responsibility which our sentiments on this question, as slaveholding States may impose upon us, but for the purpose of avoiding the annoyance that is occasioned by the misrepresentations of those who meet us only with their convenient weapon, speculated as it generally is with vituperation and insulting epithets.

Speech of Mr. Kellogg of Illinois.—Greeley and Douglas Confederates.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.]

We are indebted to the Hon. W. N. H. Smith for a copy of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives on the 18th ult. We have read this speech carefully, and can truly say that it contains, from beginning to end, a chapter of *Douglas* at having confederated with *Horace Greeley* in 1858, in order to secure the Black Republican nomination to his colleague, Trumbull, to run against Abraham *Lincoln*. Now, when it is remarked that the Democracy of North Carolina, at the late Convention, adopted a resolution to demand that under all circumstances in North Carolina may support Douglas in the event of his nomination at Charleston, and that the Democracy of the State are pledged to support him if nominated, although it did not come unbidden, and that the Democratic party in the State, is distinctly

Special Notices.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—Whats horrible thing, is it not—
That women should in children be dosing!
The safest tell mothers what
Is the best way these vermin of quieting?
Do hear the glad tiding of truth.
Bella's Vermifuge, tasteless and sweet,
Destroys the swarthiest of youth.
And leaves not the child by the slaughter,
GERRETT BURTON, Proprietor, New York.
For Sale by all Druggists. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street. ap2-1m

McClintock's Cold and Cough Syrup performs, in every instance, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that the morning dispels night, all the varieties of a cough, and relieves inflammation, soreness, and tickling of the palate and throat. Price 25 cents.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. ap2 1m

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Syrup.—Who that endures the agony of Asthma, sailing in fast weather, and never well enough to enjoy even a pleasure-party, does not long with intense anxiety for the relief it cures? In this preparation the means are offered. It is a positive, absolute, unexceptionable specific both for Asthma and Whooping Cough. Price 50 cts.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake-st.

Strengthen the System.—Vigor is one of the essential elements of health. Sickness is the consequence of its decline, death of its paralyzation. The restoration of vigor to the broken down frame is the object of the medicine, which has yet been invented or discovered, by reference to the feeble of both sexes and all ages, than HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Many who rebel upon the temerity with which they have trifled with health in youth and maturity, fancy that they have entirely lost what is restored. This is a delusion. Debility, no whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted, may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful Invigorant. For sale by druggists and all the principal grocers, boilly and annual, throughout the republic. It can be had of any druggist, everywhere.

F. F. F.
Park's Prickly Plasters.
The Secret Remedy; they Annihilate Pain.
An Adhesive Plaster yield readily to the motion of the body, closely compenetrate and throw off all the offensive and congested impurities of the system.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS should be used for all Chronic Pains, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c.
PRICKLY PLASTERS, They remain their active properties when Fifteen Years, unless, and when applied PARK CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Superpowered by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents. BARNES & PARK, 124 Lake street, Chicago.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, and all druggists. 1 Astor House, New York.

Medicine is necessary, use Brandreth Pills. They are so pleasant as a truly effective action on be. It is true you may take purgatives which will produce a powerful effect, but they take the health action the blood, which it wears than being bled, worse than being the vital fluid obstructed. Beware of them. Brandreth Pills only take hold of the matters which the body can do, to remove. They are safe, purely and nature—nothing more, nothing less. They do or less; they merely assist; and herein is their great use. The man is thrice blest who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good, almost perfect gift to man. Be cause it is to a great extent, his body possessed in health while sustained use. Principal Office 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (late assay at Steinbach's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs, are invited to visit his Wig and Scalp Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine the rare productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the deal from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. HUNTLEY & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. All persons having claims against the said firm, will please call at the old stand, No. 1 Lake street, and settle up the same by the 20th of March next. All persons indebted to the said firm, will please call at the old stand, No. 1 Lake street, and settle up the same by the 20th of March next.
WILLIAM H. HUNTLEY,
DAVID HIMROD,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
DAVID SHIRK.
Chicago, April 13th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of DAVID SHIRK & Co., for the purpose of conducting the forwarding and commission business, and selling them in this market, at the old stand of the late firm of DAVID SHIRK & Co., No. 1 Lake street, and Kinzie Water street.
B. F. VINCENT,
DAVID HIMROD,
CHAS. H. TICBALS,
DAVID SHIRK,
JOHN H. VINCENT.
Chicago, April 13th, 1860. ap13-6d-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the firm of GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by limitation, and by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Messrs. Wright and Gillett at Bangor.
JOHN S. WRIGHT,
JONATHAN GILLETT,
LEVI RAWSON.
Chicago, March 31, 1860.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the purpose of carrying on a Forwarding and Commission Business at Chicago. Warehouse formerly occupied by Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front street.
JOHN S. WRIGHT,
LEVI RAWSON.
Chicago, March 31, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of
WHOLESALE GROCERY
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,
Under the firm name of NORTON, Robb & Co., and have taken the store No. 51 River street, Chicago.
HORACE NORTON,
ROBB,
H. E. NORTON.
Chicago, April 1, 1860. ap2-3m73-1m

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Collins, Brown & Co., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of J. P. Brown. Collins and Burgie being only authorized to settle the outstanding claims of the late firm.
J. L. COLLINS,
JOHN P. BROWN,
H. C. BURGIE.
Chicago, March 7, 1860.
The undersigned will continue to carry on the Foundry business at the old stand, cor. Van Buren and Jefferson sts.
COLLINS & BURGIE.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS!!
NEW STYLES
For Parlors and Chambers,
Just Received.
Something Entirely New in this Market.
FAZON'S,
No.....LAKE STREET.....70
sep28-ly G. M. WASHBURNE, Assignee.

WALL PAPER.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
No.....South Clark street. 134
oct5-ly

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO
ERNST PRUSSING,
ROOM 5,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co. and Notary Public.
No. 1 LARMON BLOCK.....NO. 6
N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money in sums of Twenty Hundred Dollars and upwards, on Chicago Real Estate, for short or long time, and at low rates of interest.
WILLIAM H. MOORE, LACEY & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 10 South Lasalle-st.,
Over the Custom House.

ALDEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts and Notes paid in New York on the most favorable terms, and money deposited subject to sight draft. Interest allowed on time deposits.
ELBERT CORSE, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 8 Per Cent. for Five Years.
Apply to
E. W. BOWRING & CO., 71 Clark-st.

NOTICE.—DRAINS NOTICE.—
Office of the Commissioners of Drainage, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, March 19, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by persons licensed by the Commissioners of Drainage, for the construction of a system of drains in connection with two reservoirs, to be located in the vicinity of Chicago, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Commissioners of Drainage, at the Court House in Chicago. Said proposals will be received until the 2d day of April, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the Board will meet at the office of the Commissioners of Drainage, and open the same in the presence of such persons as may attend. Said proposals will be for the excavation of the ditches, and the construction of the reservoirs, and will be received for the whole work, or for any part thereof, as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the drainage system. Said proposals will be received for the excavation of the ditches by the cubic yard, and for the construction of the reservoirs by the lump

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 13.

The exchange market was close to-day, and in the afternoon some of our largest banks found themselves short. This was not at all surprising, as balances for the last week or two have been kept down to the lowest working basis in anticipation of a decline. Hence a very slight extra demand was immediately felt upon upon the market. Rates have been firm to-day at ½ per cent premium for currency.

Gold ½ per cent. with no demand.

By a dispatch in another column it will be seen that the Straits are now fairly open, and more activity may be expected in business and financial circles. Produce paper is gradually beginning to find its way to the banks, but up to to-day most of it has been taken by outside parties. A very few days will now suffice to furnish bankers with a liberal supply.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

The shaving business is now resorted to pretty extensively, on the accessible branches of all the Missouri Banks, for the purpose of procuring exchange. This, among other things, adds to the scarcity of bankable funds. Illinois and Wisconsin currency, which is about all that at present forms our circulation, has fluctuated considerably this week and last, one day very scarce and the next an abundance; but mostly scarcer than usual at this season of the year. The small supply and high rate of Eastern exchange help to make currency scarce, as it is sent pretty largely to Chicago to invest in exchange, which is sold in St. Louis at ½@1 advance. Selling rates of Sight on the South remain at 1½ prem. for bankable funds, and 1½ on the East.

Time bills on New York are negotiated at about ½ per cent. off for 30 days, 1@1½ for sixty days, and 2½ for 90 days.

CINCINNATI.—Speaking of exchange, the *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The market, upon the whole, must be called close—uncomfortably so. The proposition to advance rates to ½ prem. selling, was again renewed, and the disposition to adopt this course was more general than on Monday; still it was opposed by some of the heavy dealers, upon the ground that the advance could not be sustained many days, and the market closed at 40@45 prem. buying, and ½ prem. selling. The tendency is strongly toward higher rates. Very little coming in, except what is made from bank notes. There was no local demand for gold. Receipts are shipped as they accumulate. Nothing of importance done in bills. Very little Eastern paper offering, the rates remain at equal to 9@10 per cent. per annum, and at these figures there is a good demand.

WELLAND RAILWAY.—Messrs. Walker and Brother have been appointed agents, at this port, for the Welland Railway.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 13, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	B'rly bu.	Grass seed lbs.
Lake	[illegible]						
Canal	[illegible]						
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]						
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]						
Ill. Central	[illegible]						
B. & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]						
Northwest'n R. R.	[illegible]						
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]						
Total	[illegible]						

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines Brls.	Cut M's lbs.	Tall. lbs.
Canal	[illegible]						
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]						
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]						
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]						
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]						
C. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]						
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]						
Total	[illegible]						

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Ba'y, bu.	S'ds, lbs.
To Buffalo	[illegible]						
To Oswego	[illegible]						
To Ogdensburgh	[illegible]						
To Kingston	[illegible]						
To Port Colborne	[illegible]						
To Other Ports	[illegible]						
By Canal	[illegible]						
Total	[illegible]						

The receipts of corn to-day amounted to 90,190 bushels, and the market was rather heavy and 1@2c lower. At the opening there were several lots sold at 44c for No. 1 in store; but it improved on change, and transactions were liberal at 44½@45, closing in the afternoon dull and heavy, with sales at 44c. About 80,000 bu changed hands, at 46½c for canal f. o. b.; 44@45c for No. 1 in store; and 43@43½c for No. 2 in store. There was but little River corn offered, and it was held at 50c afloat. The Wheat market also opened quiet, and the market, under unfavorable news from New York, declined 1@2c from yesterday's prices, and closed steady. About 20,000 bu changed hands at $1,01@1.02½ for No. 2 spring; and $1.04 for No. 1 spring in store. Flour was 5@10c easier, and the sales amounted to about 1,000 brls at $4.90@5.12½ for good to choice Spring extras. Oats were neglected and 1c lower, with limited transactions at 32c in store, and 34c delivered. Rye steady at 83c. Barley quiet, with a good inquiry for choice parcels, which are scarce. Barley in store, however, is dull. Timothy Seed less active, and hardly so firm. Hungarian Grass dull. Highwines inactive and nominal at 17½@18c. City distillers are holding their stocks off the market at 19c. Provisions quiet. Hides steady.

Freights remain steady. Vessels were chartered to-day at 6c for Corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne, 9c to Oswego, and 10½c to Prescott.

PROPELLERS THROUGH THE STRAITS.—The following dispatch was received to-day:

DETROIT, April 13, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Propeller Buckeye arrived this morning, from Chicago, the first boat through the Straits.

A. W. ROSSMAN.

According to a dispatch in another column, it will be seen that the Propeller Prairie State has also arrived at Milwaukee from below.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—Freights to Liverpool—17,000 bu Wheat at 6d, in bulk; 15 tuns Lard at 22s 6d; 6,000 bu Corn at 5½d, in bulk, and 6d in bags; and per steamer, 250 pkgs Butter at 40s, and 7,000 bu Wheat at 7½d, in ship's bags. To London—100 boxes Bacon on private terms; 600 bbls Flour at 2s.

THE CROPS MOVING.—The Muscatine *Journal* of yesterday says: "The train eastward from Wilton, on Saturday last, numbered *forty-three* freight cars, all filled—21 with live cattle, and the remainder with grain.

WHEAT IN GREEN COUNTY, WISCONSIN.—The Monroe *Sentinel* of the 11th says: "We are informed that a larger breadth of wheat has been sown in this spring, in Greene county, than any preceding season since its settlement."

WHEAT IN INDIANA.—The Columbia City *News* says:—"The wheat throughout the county as far as we have seen looks pretty well, with a favorable season a good crop may be expected; we are glad to note the fact."

BALTIMORE—April 11.—Flour quiet; Howard street superfine at $5.75@6. Wheat firm; red at $1.46@1.50; white, 1.60@1.73. Corn steady; white, 75@76c; yellow, 72@73c. Provisions quiet. Whisky, 22½@22¾c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—April 11.—Receipts, by River, 4,444 sks corn, 501 brls flour, 10,433 sks wheat, 13,392 sks oats, 404 brls whisky. By Railroads—320 sks wheat, 600 sks corn, 72 brls whisky. Wheat—Spring and club wheats dull, and 1@2c lower, but the upper grades of fall being scarce were quite firm. Sales of 1,598 sks spring at $1.06@1.07; 1,741 sks club at 1.06@1.09; 350 sks Wisconsin, an extra article, at 1.16; 400 sks mixed at 1.18; 87 sks red 1.35; 748 sks red at 1.40@1.45, and 155 sks white at 1.45. Corn—Market firm and demand active. Sales of 550 sks mixed at 49@50c; 1,610 sks mixed and white yellow at 51@52c del; 286 sks yellow at 53c; 1,027 sks mixed white at 53@55c; 635 sks white, part delivered, at 56c; 1,300 sks mixed on private terms; 851 sks white at 57@58c, and 200 do white at 60c, del. Oats steady. Sales of 1,268 sks in lots at 44c; 1,500 sks at 44½c del; and 650 sks in lots at 45c. Whisky—Sales embraced 335 brls at 19½c. Seed—Sales of 50 sks Hungarian at 60c; 44 sks do at 55c; 5 sks Timothy at $2.50 and 100 sks millet at $1.90. Flaxseed is in request at $1.15@1.20.

CINCINNATI—April 11.—Receipts 2,057 bu barley; 4,560 bu corn; 3,948 bu oats; 6,839 bu wheat; 812 brls flour. The *Gazette* of yesterday contain the following:

In the general markets business was dull, and holders of bacon made slight concessions, which led to some business. There were sales of 125 hhds shoulders at 7½, and 50 hhds sides at $9.31. In bulk meats the only sale was 50,000 lbs sides averaging 40 lbs, at 8½c. Lard dull but unchanged. A sale of 150 brls at 10½c. No movement whatever in pork. Mess is held at $17@17.25. Flour continued in limited request, at $5.50 for superfine, and $5.60@5.85 for extra. Whisky quiet at 17½. There was a good demand for prime qualities of wheat at $1.35@1.38 for white, and $1.30@1.33 for Red. Northern spring was offered freely at $1.25, but there was no demand for it. No change in other grains.

MILWAUKEE—April 12th.—Received, 659 bbls flour, 7,214 bu wheat, 768 bu oats, 484 bu barley, 40 bu rye. Shipped, 656 bbls flour, 38,756 bu wheat. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The Flour market manifested a deal of firmness to-day, and transactions to the amount of some 1200 bbls were reported, indicating another advance in prices. Ordinary spring extras brought $4.60, and fair to good brands went as high as $5@5.25 free on board.

In Wheat the sales were not so large as yesterday, but there was nevertheless a fair degree of activity in the market, and an improvement of 1@2c in prices. The leading sales were $1.01 for No. 2 in store, [illegible] in store and $1.05, delivered, [illegible] store and $1.10@1.11 for [illegible] [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.—The Cincinnati papers have been furnished with the following statement of the quantity of Provisions in the markets of Louisville and Cincinnati:

Stock at Louisville.—Stock provisions on hand at Louisville, Ky., 2d inst., furnished by our Louisville correspondent:—Mess pork, 28,000 bbls; M. O., 1,024 bbls. rumps, 873; bulk sides and shoulders, 3,450,000 lbs; bacon, clear sides, 807,300 lbs; clear ribs, 495,000 lbs; rib sides, 433,700 lbs; shoulders, 1,685,300 lbs. Total, bulk and bacon, 6,850,600 lbs.

Stock at Cincinnati.—We hand you a statement of stocks on hand here April 1, 1860. We have made our estimate from imports and exports from 1st September last, (including old stocks on hand) averaging sides and shoulders 80 and 30 lbs to the hog, in order to arrive at the present stocks of sides and shoulders, (bacon and bulk.) We also give a correct statement to show the number of bbls. of pork on hand, assuming our packing 60,000 bbls, instead of 58,000 barrels, as estimated by many, and considered near the mark. The stock of hams is few, much under last year at this date:

	Pounds.
No. of hogs cut, 444,000, averaging 110 lbs.	47,740,000
Imports, 21,338,8,8 (less 1,000,000 for hams)	18,938,838
Bulk and bacon on hand Sept. 1st, last	5,000,000
	71,333,8,8
OFF.	
60,000 bbls. pork	12,000,000
Exports, sides and shoulders	27,888,000
Boxes, 14,784, averaging 450 lbs	6,643,600
	46,357,150
Stock on hand April 1st, 1860 (lbs.)	25,073,726

PORK STATEMENT.

	Barrels.
Packed	60,000
Imports	22,000
On hand Sept. 1st, 1859	15,000
	97,300
Exports	74,134
On hand April 1st, 1860	23,15

NEW ORLEANS, April 10—P. M.—Flour dull, and in but limited demand at $5.50@5.75 for superfine. Large receipts of corn have depressed the market, and prices have declined to 65@68c for mixed; white is scarce, and commands 78@80c. Mess pork dull at $18@18.25. Bacon dull, but unchanged. Lard unchanged, and quiet at 10½c. Whisky dull, without change. A good demand for sugar, and, the receipts being light, prices have advanced ⅛c, closing at 7½c for fully fair. Molasses scarce, and consequently higher, closing at 39@40c. Coffee is selling at 13@13½c, with a good demand.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 13.

FREIGHTS—Steady and active. The following vessels were engaged to-day:—Schr Syracuse, corn to Prescott at 10½c; schr Russell Dart, corn to Oswego at 9c; schr Essex, corn to Port Colborne at 6c, or 9½c through to Oswego via Welland Railway; schrs Slawson, brig Globe, and Mary B. Hale, corn to Buffalo at 6c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,350 brls. Market easier. Sales were:—50 brls "Genesee" Spring extra at $5.10 del; 200 brls choice Spring extra at $5.12½ del; 400 brls "Key City" do at $5.05 del; 200 brls good do at $5 del; 100 brls good do at $4.90 del; 100 brls choice on p. t.

WHEAT—Receipts, 5,665 bushels; shipments, none. Market quiet and 1@2c lower. Transactions were as follows:—300 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.04 in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.01 in store; 3,000 bu do at $1.03 in store; 15,000 bu do at $1.02½ in store; 3,000 bu old receipts No. 2 at $1 in store. Sales by sample on track were as follows:—700 bu Club at $1.10 old; 300 bu do on p. t.; 300 bu No 1 Spring at $1.07 del; 150 bags No. 1 at $1.05; 300 bu No. 2 at $1.03.

CORN—Receipts, 90,190 bu; shipped, 30,116 bu. Market 1@2c lower. Sales were:—5,600 bu fair Canal at 46½c f.o.b.; 3,000 bu No 1 at 44c in store; 25,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 46½c f.o.b.; 10,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 45c in store; 15,000 bu do at 47. f.o.b.; 700 bu No. 2 (to fill out a cargo) at 43½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 43c in store; 700 bu do by sample at 43c on track; 300 bu Rejected by sample in bags at 44c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 2,353 bu. Market 1c lower. 500 bu No. 1 at 32c in store; 150 bags do at 34c del.

RYE—Receipts, 407 bu. Market quiet. 87 bags No. 1 at 83c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1,604 bu. Market steady. Sales were—150 bags No. 1 at 66c on track; 50 bags No. 2 at 60c on track.

HIGHWINES.—Dull and nominal at 17½@18c.

ALCOHOL.—Nominal at 30c.

SEEDS.—Receipts 24,319 lbs. Timothy seed, 15 bags prime at $2.35; 10 bags good at $2.30; 3 bags fair at $2.25. Hungarian Grass quiet and nominal at 50c. Clover quiet, with limited sales of prime at $4.20@4.35.

PROVISIONS.—25 bbls city packed Mess Pork at $17.00; 16 bbls Joles at $7.75.

LARD—Nominal at 10¼@10½c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 9½@9¾c.

HIDES.—Receipts 20,673 lbs. Market steady. Green, 7@7½c; salted, 7½@8c; dry salted, 13@13½c, dry flint, 14½@15c.

POTATOES.—Dull. 400 bu fair Western mixed at 25c.

BUTTER.—Firkin in limited shipping demand at 7@8c roll at 8½@9c.

EGGS.—In good shipping demand at 9c.

POULTRY.—Chickens, $2.50@2.75 ℔ doz; turkeys, 8@8½c ℔ ℔.

BEANS.—40 bu prime white at 90c.

MILLSTUFFS.—10 tons bran at $13.00 on track.

DRIED FRUIT.—10 bbls Western apples at 6½c.

LIVE STOCK.—Receipts, 318 cattle—680 hogs. The market is very dull, and cattle are almost unsaleable. Hogs are without change. The sales to-day were:

38 Cattle, avering 1550 lbs, at		$3.62
35 hogs	[illegible]	4.50
27 hogs	[illegible]	4.50
50 hogs	[illegible]	4.45
100 hogs	[illegible]	4.50
28 hogs	[illegible]	4.55

New York Cattle Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1860.

[Abridged from Thursday's New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for the market at Forty-fourth St. ...3,538

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9 @10
Medium	8 @ 8½
Ordinary	7 @ 8
Very few extra beeves quoted at	10½c
General average of the market at	8¾c
The most of the sales range from	8 @ 9

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, 44th st., report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	322	Iowa	558
Pennsylvania	2	New Jersey	2
Ohio	828	Missouri	33
Indiana	179	Mich'gan	20
Illinois	1,549	Can'ada	30
Kentucky		Massachusetts	
Wisconsin	50	Connecticut	

The opening day of the market this week was one of the most unpleasant of the season for out-door business. A very chilly north east rain, or rather a heavy mist, prevailing, making the business anything but a little gloomier than it really was; though, in fact, it was any thing but lively. The supply was not much in excess of last week, but it was too great to sell at last week's prices. And what is most disagreeable is, the beef stock was more affected by the depressing influence of an over supply than the very lowest grades.

There were a good many prime Western cattle in the fair, and some that would do well for choice cattle at any fair, the very best of which were sold at 9¾@10½c a pound. Some very choice, high-fed, Orange county red oxen, sold at 10½c, and a one that we heard of over that price, which is one of the lowest grades we did not find any selling at less than 7c, and but little at that. The average quality of the stock this week is not quite so good as last, but still very fair, as may be seen by our notes of sales of the various lots.

The entire absence of Kentucky Cattle is again remarkable. The great increase of Iowa stock is also worthy of notice. A portion of the Oxen among the Iowa droves have been to Pike's Peak, and on their return have been sold at such extremely low that feeding them on Iowa corn, at 15@25c per bushel, will pay, even at the present price of beef, which is generally estimated at about 5c net a pound.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

The second day of the market last week was a hard one for drovers, much worse than the day previous; but it has not proved so much so this week. Trade was very dull early in the morning, and then the opinion was freely expressed that the rates would run as much below the first day as they did last Wednesday. But about 10 o'clock, the rain having ceased, there was quite a lively stir in the market, and the stock went off lively for some hours at as good prices as yesterday, and from ⅛@¼c ℔ ℔ less than last week on Tuesday, but not, we think, any worse for drovers than on Wednesday.

As the day draws towards a close, the opinion prevails that all the stock will be sold, without any very serious reductions from yesterday.

There is every prospect of a full supply again next week, and so one is willing to hold over any cattle now in the yards, and will offer them very low towards dark, rather than not sell. Wednesday afternoon is generally a good time for farmers to buy the tails of droves for stock.

THE HOG MARKET.

The supply of Hogs this week is almost identical in number with last week, and prices generally the same. On some of the grades there is a slight variation, rather in favor of the drovers. The following are Geo. W. Dorman's quotations:

PRICES OF HOGS THIS WEEK.

	Live. Weight.	Dead. Weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality, corn-fed	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large size still-fed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality still-fed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western mast-fed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small sizes, choice stock hogs	Not wanted.	
Ordinary common stock	Not wanted.	

One of the curiosities of the Hog market this week is an arrival of stock by the New Haven cars. Generally we look to see Hogs go out of the city, to become, in, by that route; but we have 187 head from a Berks ire County, Mass., distillery, which were originally from the West, and were perhaps bought in this market, and taken up there and fatted, and returned again.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, April 13.

ASHES—Steady, with trifling sales at $5.25 for pots, and $5.62 for pearls.

COTTON—Without material change; sales 1,500 bales at 11¼c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Rules less, with fair demand for home consumption and a moderate inquiry for export. Sales 11,500 brls, at $5.25 for super State, $5.35@$5.50 for extra State, $5.25 for super Western, $5.45@$5.75 for common to medium extra Western, and $6.05@6.15 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio—closing quiet and firm. Included in the sales were 2,500 brls extra State for export, for London and Liverpool, at $5.40@5.50. Canadian Flour is a shade better, with pretty good business doing: sales 1600 brls, at $5.70@7.25 for common to choice extra.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet; trifling sales at $3.60@4.40 for common to choice extra.

CORN MEAL—Steady; sales 200 brls Brandywine at $4.00 afloat.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged at [illegible]

WHISKY—Heavy and a shade lower, sales 400 brls at 21½@22—chiefly at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and Spring 1@2c lower. Shippers are not anxious to purchase while millers insist upon still lower rates. The sales are 16,000 bu good Milwaukee Club at $1.26; 2,000 bu inferior Red [illegible]; 1,000 bu White Michigan at $1.65, and 500 bu Red State at $1.40. Rye scarce and firmer. Sales 1,500 bu at 85c delivered on [illegible]. Barley dull and nominal. Sales 6,000 bu, part at [illegible]. Corn dull and drooping. The supply is not large. Sales 12,000 bu at 76c delivered, for mixed Western; 75 for White, and 77c for Yellow Jersey. Oats quiet at 42@44c for Western and Canadian; [illegible]

HIDES—Quiet at 25c for Buenos Ayres, 24c for Rio Grande, [illegible] Western [illegible]. Leather quiet. A moderate [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet and prices without material change; sales 500 brls at $17.75 for New Mess, 17.87 for old Mess, 17.00 for thin Mess, 17.25 for city Prime Mess, $14.00@14.25 for Prime, [illegible] 30,000 brls New Prime to be delivered in May and June at 14.25; and [illegible]. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 300 brls at $4.00@[illegible] for country Prime; [illegible] Mess, [illegible] for repacked Mess, and $11@11.75 for extra Mess. Prime Mess Beef is steady; sales [illegible] at $16.00. [illegible] Lard [illegible] quiet; sales 250 brls at 10¾@10⅞ for State, and 10⅞@11 for Western. Prime Mess, [illegible]. Cut meats dull and heavy. Sales 100 pkgs and 1,000 at 8¾ and 9c for Hams. Bacon more active and unchanged. Lard quiet [illegible]. Butter selling slowly at 11@16c for Ohio, and 13@20c for State. Cheese steady at 10@11c for inferior to choice.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and quiet. Sales 300 bags at [illegible]; 100 bags Jamaica at 13¾c; 100 bags Laguira Triage at [illegible]. Sugar firm; sales 100 hhds Cuba, [illegible] [illegible] Porto Rico [illegible] and 10 hhds Cuba at [illegible]. Molasses more [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 13.

THE STRAITS OPENED—TWO PROPELLERS THROUGH.—We learn by telegraph from Milwaukee that the propeller Prairie State, Capt. Williams, of the Northern Transportation Company, arrived at that port this morning from Ogdensburgh, being the first vessel from the lower lakes. [illegible] passed through some thirty miles of floating ice above Skillagalee with little difficulty.

We received also a special dispatch from Detroit this afternoon from Capt. Rossman of the propeller Buckeye of the Northern Transportation Company, which cleared from this port from Ogdensburgh last Saturday, stating that he had arrived safely at Detroit to-day. The dispatch will be found in another column. We hope now the vexed question in relation to the opening of the Straits, is settled.

CLEARANCES FOR DOWN BELOW.—The clearances with corn to-day for the lower lakes have been quite numerous, and 130,116 bushels of corn have been shipped for Ogdensburgh, Kingston, Oswego and Buffalo.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......April 13, 1860.

Stmr Huron, Pabst, Grand Haven, 150 brls flour, 20 tons maple sugar, 20 pkgs fish, 50 pkgs h h goods.

Stmr Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers, 30 pkgs wooden ware, 20 pkgs fish, 50 bags feed, 100 bu potatoes, 11 brls flour.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 55 brls pork, 7 do lard, 10 do flour.

Bark Churubusco, Langley, Oconto, 165 m lumber.

Schr M. G. Hemstead, Manderson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.

Schr Tuscola, Ferris, Manistee, 60 m lumber, 20 m shingles.

Schr Traveler, Johnson, South Haven, 24 cds wood.

Schr W. H. Hinsdale, Parsons, St. Joseph, 40 cds wood.

Schr Charles Hibbard, Ingersoll, Port Washington, 100 cds wood, 4 m lumber.

Schr Minnesota, Blackburn, Wilson's Pier, 125 cds wood.

Schr Ibis, Folsom, Sand Bay, 65 m lumber, 60 m shingles, 20 m lath, 3,000 posts, 12 cds wood.

Schr Union, Nash, Black River, 50 m staves, 30 m lumber.

Schr Magnet, McGraw, Muskegon, 72 m lumber.

Scow Cygnet, Isaacson, Kewaunee, 85 m lumber.

Schr Preble, Buckley, Manitowoc, 1200 m shingles.

CLEARED.

Stmr Huron, Pabst, Grand Haven, 234 green hides, 10 brls flour, 3 do h wines, 41 bags oats 18 bags potatoes.

Brig Mahoning, Garrett, Buffalo, 50 brls whisky.

Schr Tuscola, Ferris, Manistee, light.

Schr Tricolor, Johnson, South Haven, 1 ton hay, 1 do mdse.

Schr Ethan Allen, Morris, Buffalo, 15,694 bu corn.

Schr Newport, Wadsworth, Oswego, 14,427 bu corn.

Schr W. H. Hinsdale, Parsons, Crawford's Pier, light.

Schr Live Oak, McGraw, Buffalo, 10,213 bu corn.

Schr Maple Leaf, Carr, Ogdensburgh, 18,794 bu corn.

Schr Peoria, Fink, Kingston, 16,010 bu corn.

Schr Antelope, Callow, Kalamazoo, light.

Schr Grace Murray, Vader, Oswego, 15,000 bu corn.

Schr Unadilla, [illegible], Buffalo, 15,400 corn.

Schr Preble, Buckley, Green Bay, light.

Schr Magnet, McGraw, Muskegon, light.

Bark Indiana, Perry, Ogdensburgh, 18,835 bu corn.

Brig S. B. Pomeroy, Anderson, Buffalo, 22,623 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.......April 13.

Orator, Lasalle, 5045 bu corn.

Portland, Lasalle, 5000 bu corn.

J D Barnes, Lasalle, 4953 bu corn.

Ontario, Lasalle, 5200 bu corn.

Caroline, Lasalle, 3624 bu corn.

Pacific, Lasalle, 1800 bu corn.

Amanda, Lasalle, 5468 bu corn.

J L Alexander, Lasalle, 5200 bu corn.

Humboldt, Lasalle, 5094 bu corn, 38 bls flour.

Altona, Lasalle, 795 brls pork, 107 brls beef, 710 lbs hides.

Clarid, Morris, 4060 bu corn.

Troubadour, Lockport, 2500 bu corn.

CLEARED.......April 13.

Dick Overal, Lasalle, 69400 ft lumber, 210,000 shingles.

Beloit, Lasalle, 86,438 ft lumber, 8000 lath.

Banner, Lasalle, 10000 ft lumber, 247,000 shingles, 6432 bu oats.

York State, Lasal e, 103,635 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles.

Hiawatha, Lasalle, 78,577 ft lumber, 4000 ft siding, 40,000 shingles, 16,000 lath 24 wagons.

Joliet, Lasalle, 75,860 ft lumber, 10,0 shingles.

Prairie Chief, Lasalle, 75,500 shingles, 1560 lbs fruit.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Beltings or all kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Balls,

Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

—AND—

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,350
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	850	35 " "	1,900
15 " "	1100	40 " "	2,100

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the fullest information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

☞ Post Office address Box 274. oc5'59 ly

LIME! LIME! LIME!

N. STURTEVANT,

Manufacturer and dealer in

QUICK LIME, WATER LIME, PLASTER PARIS, LAND PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, &c., &c.

As cheap as the cheapest—as good as the best. Give me a call before purchasing.

No. 40 West Randolph street,

mh12c71-1m CHICAGO, ILL.

SHOW CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS,

POSTERS, &c.,

IN ONE OR SEVERAL COLORS.

To order at lowest rates, by

WM. H. RAND,

ap13-1w Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

NEW DEPOT—For the sale of

WINSHIP'S REFRIGERATOR.

Located on the southwest corner of Lake and Franklin sts. A large and complete assortment of all kinds of ICE BOXES on hand at 225 Lake, cor. of Franklin street.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK done to order at No. 225 Lake, corner of Franklin street. THOS. GEORGE.

COOKING RANGES, STOVES,

Heaters and Furnaces,

Repaired when orders are left at 225 Lake street, corner of Franklin street.

ap4 THOMAS GEORGE.

GOOD BUILDING STONE

For sale at the

Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,

Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits. ia14-1

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by

BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO.,

ia18-4 3m No. 219 South Water st.

100 Bbls. CHOICE PLANTATION MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bbls. REBOILED PLANTATION MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO & JAMAICA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 Hf. CHESTS TEA, Assorted qualities and low prices. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO

100 Bbbls. WINTER BLEACHED OIL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

OHIO CIDER VINEGAR.—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TOBACCO—Just Received, Several choice brands Natural Leaf Tobacco in boxes, half boxes and caddies. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water streets.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO. 72 Dearborn st.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do; 200 quarter boxes do. Allow figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just received. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 25 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.

N. O. SUGAR.—A Large Stock always on hand. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

NEW YORK SYRUP—A large assortment for sale low by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. PARSONS, PITKEN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.—300 half chests choice quality and low prices. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

SUNDRIES—A full and seasonable supply of Groceries, Wood Ware, Notions, &c., now in store. WM. LITTLE & CO.

NEW TEAS—300 Half Chests, New Crop of Teas, just received and for sale low by WM. LITTLE & CO., 128 South Water st.

COFFEE—200 Bags Coffee, just received. WM. LITTLE & Co., 128 South Water street.

RAISINS—500 Quarter, Half and Whole Boxes M. R. and Layer Raisins, just received, WM. LITTLE & CO., 128 South Water street.

FRESH SHAD,

Halibut, Haddock, Codfish, [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1860.

SENATE.—Several Executive communications of no importance were received.

The House act for the admission of Kansas was read and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Fitch offered a resolution directing the proper acting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Randolph Clay, Minister to Peru. Referred.

Mr. Wilson's resolution in relation to the suppression of the slave trade was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner presented supplementary papers to the memorial of Frank Sanborn, containing authenticated copies of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of his discharge. Mr. Sumner alluded to the fact that there was no resistance by a mob, as previously stated in the Senate, unless it was by the kidnappers who arrested Mr. Sanborn. The Special Committee knew that Ex-Governor Wise was in possession of important facts relating to the Harper's Ferry affair, which he would not disclose for rubies, and threw down the challenge to the Committee and the country that he would not appear. Yet he was not summoned, and two northern men, who knew nothing about the affair, were arrested and put in jail.

Mr. Mason said so far as he knew, of the actions of the Committee the Senator knew nothing. The Committee would report in due time.

Mr. Sumner replied that Mr. Wise was not kidnapped nor handcuffed, a fact apparent to all.

The papers and memorials were laid on the table.

The bill amending the patent laws came up. Some verbal amendments were made. At one o'clock it was laid aside and the private calender resumed.

The bill for the relief of David Myerle was passed, for $30,000.

The Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Carter, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, moved for authority to employ a clerk. This being refused, he asked to be excused from service as the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Burnett hoped this would not be granted, as the gentleman is now excited.

Mr. John Cochrane said, now that the anti-polygamy bill had passed, he entreated his friend to remain in his position. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carter did not hear his colleague, but his eloquence floated like a feather on the wave, leaving no ripple behind. [Laughter.]

The question of excusing was passed over.

Mr. Carey asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to report a bill for an efficient organization of the Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. Branch objected.

On motion of Mr. Potter, the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was authorized to employ a Clerk.

Mr. Curtiss, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill on the subject, which was ordered to be printed and referred back.

Several private bills were passed. Adjourned till Monday.

The Pryor and Potter Difficulty at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12th.—Notwithstanding the various rumors to the contrary, concerning the Potter and Pryor difficulty, but one note has passed, and Mr. Potter has not determined on his course. He will not recede from his position assumed yesterday in the House, nor compromise himself by apologetic declarations, having neither given nor intended affronts justifying the peremptory demand. It is said Col. Lander is acting for him, but other's advice has been taken, whose names are withheld to prevent interference or arrest. Mr. Potter is within convenient reach, though without access to any persons but those immediately concerned. His family are ignorant of his whereabouts. No further action of any kind will be taken until to-morrow, and all statements to the contrary are merely speculative.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following is believed to be a correct statement of the Potter and Pryor affair, up to noon to-day: Immediately after the occurrence in the House, Mr. Pryor dispatched through Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, a note to Mr. Potter, asking him to leave the District to receive a written communication. Mr. Potter replied that as Mr. Pryor's note contemplated avoiding the anti-duelling penalties in the District, and as his (Potter's) disqualification was contained in the Constitution of Wisconsin, he could not leave the District. On this, Mr. Chislam, a substitute of Mr. Hindman, who was obliged to leave for Arkansas, handed Mr. Potter a peremptory challenge from Mr. Pryor, dating his note in Virginia.

Col. Lander, who had been designated by Mr. Potter as his friend, handed, after a lapse of twelve hours, a note to Mr. Chislam, accepting the challenge and naming common bowie knives as the weapons, and to fight in the open air, with two friends, each armed with Colt's pistols. Mr. Chisiam protests against this form of weapon as absurd, barbarous and vulgar, and offers to construe the code in the most liberal way, provided other arms are suggested. Mr. Potter authorized Mr. Lander to decline any other arms, and Mr. Lander offers to substitute himself for Mr. Potter, with other weapons, to both of which propositions, without consulting Mr. Pryor, Mr. Chisiam replied that the first was vulgar and inadmissible, and while appreciating Mr. Lander's zeal for his friend, they have no cause of quarrel with him, and consequently no demand to make of him.

Mr. Pryor is still in Virginia, and has not yet heard of the action of his second in the matter. The latter is believed to have acted after consultation with Messrs. Miles, Keitt, Mason and Hammond.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The above is based on information obtained in Democratic circles. The following in relation to the same correspondence is the version in Republican quarters: It is understood that Mr. Potter replied to Mr. Pryor's first note, that he would receive any message that might be sent him in the District. Mr. Pryor asked him if he would accept a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied that he would inform him whenever a challenge reached him. Mr. Pryor then sent him a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied, referring him to Col. Lander to make the necessary arrangements. These terms, as proposed by Col. Lander to I. E. Chisman, were that Mr. Potter, though disclaiming allegiance to the code would fight Mr. Pryor in any place in doors or out in the District bowie knives. This was declined on the ground that the weapons were barberous and not usual among gentlemen. To this Col. Lander replied that Mr. Potter detested the whole system of duelling as barbarous and inhuman, but being called to account for the exercise of free speech on the floor of the House, he consented, not being accustomed to the usual weapons of the duellist, to meet him in a way that would place them on equal terms, and to name the time, place and weapons. But as the weapons named by Mr. Potter were objected to, Col. Lander, without Mr. Potter's knowledge, himself offered to fight Mr. Pryor without restriction, which was also declined, on the ground that he had no quarrel with the latter. The correspondence between the friends of Mr. Potter and Mr. Pryor did not close till this morning. It cannot be published until Mr. Chisman, who was Mr. Pryor's principal friend, can be seen, and his consent obtained.

LATEST.

Mr. Potter came into the House at half-past one and was greeted by a number of his friends, with whom he retired to a clerk's room.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12th.—Mr. Van Dyke was before Mr. Covode's Committee, and testified that his difficulty with the President, resulting in his removal, was occasioned because he protested against the Federal officeholders controlling Democratic policy in the city and State. He had a long correspondence with the President. His testimony established the fact that Geo. W. Baker, the Collector's brother, received pay for an office which did not exist by law.

The papers connected with the public stores of New York were sent to the House. Mr. Cobb admits in his letter that he did not intend to give the contract to the lowest bidder. Geo. H. Purser offered to perform the service at a reduction of 12 per cent. furnishing responsible securities. James O'Reilly proposed to take the contract at $25,000 per year less than Messrs. Mather, McIntyre & Co., with abundant security. George W. Ditchett offered to perform the work for 15 per cent. less than the present rate.

The Territorial Committee to-day ordered bills to be prepared for the organization of Dacotah, Pike's Peak, Nevada and Arizona; the latter bill to include the western portion of the territory, and not the southern half, as desired by the fillibusters. The other bills will be very much like the Senate bill, so far as boundaries are concerned.

M. W. Clusky, late Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has been tendered by the President the post of Assistant Secretary to the Legation to France, Mr. Wilber, of New York, having been removed. Mr. Clusky declined, and Mr. Clark, of Mo., has been nominated to the Senate for the place.

WASHINGTON, April 13th.—The grounds on which the Commissioner of Patents granted an extension of the Morse patent of 1846 are that the invention was original, novel, useful and patentable. That it was valuable and important to the public, and that the inventor has not been adequately remunerated for his time, ingenuity and expense in originating and perfecting it.

Semi-official advices from Chili state that peace has been entirely restored, and the people are prosperous.

Mr. Carvelio, formerly Minister to the United States, has been appointed in a like capacity to France and England.

The Senate to-day confirmed about thirty army appointments of Captains and lower grades, to fill vacancies caused by deaths and resignations.

Ten Days from California.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The Pony Express that left San Francisco at 4 P. M. April 3d, reached St. Joseph a few minutes after 5 o'clock this P. M., but while they were opening the despatches and reports preparatory to transmission East, the wire broke down between Kansas and Leavenworth, and too late to repair to-night. We will have it up early in the morning. An organized band of horse thieves have annoyed us all the Spring in the Territory. They cut the wire simultaneously in several places, and often carry off and hide a quantity of it, and once threatened the life of the repairer.

[Signed] C. M. STEBBINS,

President Missouri River Telegraph Co.

Destructive Fire.

TROY, April 13.—A most destructive fire occurred at Whitehall, N. Y., this forenoon. The telegraph office having been burned we are unable to obtain full particulars. The fire broke out in Half's drug store on Canal street, and at four o'clock there were twenty buildings destroyed, including two banks, the postoffice, telegraph office and express office, and the fire was still raging. An engine left Rutland for the scene of the conflagration at 3 o'clock P. M., and help was also expected from Saratoga and other places.

Later from Mexico.

SAVANNAH, April 12.—Advices from Vera Cruz of April 1st confirm the raising of the siege by Miramon, owing to the want of provisions and munitions of war. He had lost 2,000 out of 5,000 men. The loss to the city is trifling.

Advices from the City of Mexico state that there is a strong feeling in the city in favor of a war with the United States.

The American Minister had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th.

De Gallado had gone to Tampico to enter upon a campaign.

Valdes, with 2,500 men, had been defeated with a loss of 1,500.

The steamer Pocahontas left Key West on the 10th for Vera Cruz.

The Freshet in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—The Columbus papers state that the injuries sustained by the Railroads and Canals in the central part of the State, are greater than was anticipated. The damage to the public works is immense, being not less than $50,000. East of Newark, the Central Ohio R. R. is covered with water for miles. At Marietta, the water yesterday was six feet deep on Hamer street, and rising three inches per hour. At Zanesville, the Muskingum was higher than it had ever been known; West Zanesville was all under water, and the lower end of Zanesville was in the same condition. The Central Ohio R. R. was very much damaged, and several warehouses washed away.

The Freshet.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The damage by the recent freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, proves to have been slight—all the bridges and embankments are in good condition, and business on the road is fully resumed.

Things from New York.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A letter from Cassius M. Clay, dated 10th of April, says "our troubles with the November Committee are, I trust, ended forever, and we are left to the enjoyment of our constitutional rights.

The grand jury, to-day, brought in an indictment for piracy and murder against Hicks alias Johnson. This is the case of the oyster sloop tragedy.

The New York Methodist Conference have been engaged in an exciting debate on slavery.

Fatal Accident on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The trestle work three miles north of Springfield, on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, gave way under the passenger train, about ten o'clock last night, precipitating engine, baggage car and one passenger car down the embankment, instantly killing two men and injuring several other persons, names unknown.

Drowning of the Captain and Crew of a Whaling Vessel.

BOSTON, April 3.—The master and seven of the crew of the whaling bark Roscoe, were drowned off Cape Horn by the boat being smashed by a whale. The names of the lost are Capt. W. H. Almy, his son, Geo. H. Almy, Hugh Bell, Henry Sanguinet, Edwin McNamara, Jas. Castle, Warren Thurston and Manuel Portuguese. The Roscoe arrived in New Bedford yesterday.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The steamer Isabel left Havana and Key West, on the 10th inst., and arrived at Savannah in 44 hours, and Charleston in 50 hours from Key West, and 60 from Havana. The Havana Sugar Market was quiet; Muscovado 7½@9 reals, molasses quiet.

It is proposed by a house at Barcelona to lay a submarine cable between the Islands of St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

First Vessel from the Lower Lakes.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—The propeller *Prairie State*, Capt. Wm. Williams, of the Northern Transportation Co.'s Line, arrived from the lower lakes this morning, being the first vessel through the Straits. She passed through some thirty miles of floating ice above Skillagalee, with little difficulty.

The Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 13.—The second messenger, on the great Overland Express route, left here at nine o'clock this morning with a fair number of letters, a full summary of telegraphic news, and private dispatches for San Francisco and Sacramento. The courier, Eastward bound, who is due here to-day, has not arrived.

Missouri Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 12th.—The Democratic Convention finished nominating a State ticket this forenoon, and also elected eighteen delegates to the Charleston Convention. Of the delegation, none were instructed. It is understood to stand: Hunter 11, Douglas 3, and Dickinson and Breckinridge 2 each.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—The steamboat Sam Gaty, bound for St. Louis from this city, exploded her boiler with terrific effect near Cloverport, on Tuesday, killing John Quinn, said to have a brother in Chicago, and Thomas Orr, fireman. Ten others were badly scalded and otherwise injured. Loss $7,000.

Two Men Drowned.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., April 11.—Four men, Jos. P. Smith, Daniel Carrol, James Levering, and Wm. Monahan, attempted to cross the Scioto River this morning. The skiff got in the current and was upset. Levering and Monahan were drowned.

Warehouses Burned.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 13.—The warehouses of McCormick & Fuller, at Agency City, have been destroyed by fire, with most of their contents, consisting of grain and goods. Loss about $9,000.

"The First Boat from Chicago."

SARNIA, C. W., April 13.—The Northern Transportation Co.'s propeller Michigan, bound for Ogdensburg, the first boat from Chicago this season, passed down this afternoon; she reports but little ice remaining.

Off for Charleston.

BOSTON, April 13.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding, amply provisioned, and with about 60 passengers, including the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and a band of music, left this evening for Charleston *via* Baltimore.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Most of the young men of our city are so deeply absorbed in business matters and other engagements, that they forget that such a valuable organization as the above exists in our midst.

That it does exist is a fact beyond contradiction, and all those young men who may doubt it, can step into the prayer meeting which they hold every Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Block, and judge for themselves. This meeting is one of a very interesting character and is well attended, and is designed especially for the young men of our city, to all of whom an affectionate invitation is extended. It is also hoped that a large number of the members of the Association, and especially those who call themselves "active" members, who occasionally "turn up" at a monthly meeting, but whose faces are never seen at the Saturday evening prayer meeting, will also attend.

B.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

CHICAGO, April, 1860.—*Mr. Thos. George*—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries about the Winship Refrigerator, which I purchased of you, I am happy to say that, after using it for nearly two years, I am persuaded that it is the best Refrigerator I have ever used, and I have tried several kinds. I can therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who want a good article of the kind.

Yours, &c.,

MRS. WM. H. BROWN,

ap14 4t 150 Michigan avenue.

☞ Don't stop to ask if there is Gas in the house you are about moving into. Remember that Kerosene is a far better and cheaper light. With our new Burners there is no smoke or smell. Call and see our Lamps at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street, between Washington and Madison streets. ap14-12t

REDUCING RENTS.—All who wish to see high *rents* (or *low* ones either) abolished, should take their soiled or torn apparel to Cook & McLain, at 98 Dearborn street, who will restore it to its pristine lustre and durability.

WANTED.—A pastry cook, one who has some knowledge of the confectionery business preferred. Apply this day at the Mechanical Bakery, on Clinton street, between Lake and Randolph. West Division.

☞ Just received and will be sold cheaper than ever a splendid stock of Gas Fixtures. H. M. WILMARTH, 75 South Clark St.

mh22-3tew-6w

SIGNS! SIGNS! SIGNS!—Chambers & Dubois, 115 and 117 Dearborn street, are painting every description of *Signs, Banners, &c.*, in the best styles at very low prices. ap9-1m

PIKE'S PEAKERS, ATTENTION!—Complete Rubber Outfits, Coats, Camp Blankets, etc., etc., at Jno. B. Idesen &c., 21 Dearborn st. ap3-tf

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Prof. Hemmingway will preach at the First M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, at 10½ A. M. The Pastor of the Church will occupy the pulpit at night.

—Rev. W. F. Stuntevant will preach at the Indiana Avenue M. E. Church, corner of Ringgold Place and Indiana Avenue, on Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and the pulpit will be occupied at night by Prof. Hemmingway.

—Rev. Henry F. Harrington of Cambridge, Mass., will deliver the 3d of his course of lectures upon "Life Scenes and Pictures from Gospel History," to-morrow at 7½ P. M. at the 1st Unitarian Church. Subject—"The Crucifixion." Morning service at 10½ A. M.

—Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal), on Oak street, near the corner of Wells, N. D., is open for Divine services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and also on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 1½ o'clock P. M. Rev. William Fulton, Rector.

—There will be regular service on next Sabbath, in the United Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, West Side, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

—Rev. Mr. Whipple, of Indiana Street M. E. Church, will preach at the Hyde Park Chapel Sunday, April 15th at 3 P. M.

—Mr. A. B. Whiting will lecture at the Wheatesly Hall on Sunday, April 15th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. In the evening he will improvise poetry from subjects presented by the audience.

Medicines, &c.

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S **Cod Liver Oil Jelly.**

The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

1st.—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach.

2d.—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to make emulsive all the amount of oil taken, and that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off undigested, and consequently inoperative. (this is easily proved by the dejections.)

3d.—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, whatever its condition may be.

4th.—That in cases when the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as a specific or otherwise, my Jelly is more reliable than the crude oil, because being a solid it is more tolerable to the stomach, to undergo the natural process of digestion and assimilation, when on the contrary the liquid oil will pass off inoperative, if the stomach, as above stated, is not in a condition to make it emulsive, which always is more or less the case when the oil is indicated.

From the above consideration, the superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be acknowledged as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by

jy14-ly FENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—admirably adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases.

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THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no

Miscellaneous.

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Linseed Oil, Tanner's Oil, Lead, Varnish, Brushes, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, Corks, Acids, Twines, Quicksilver,

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PURE NATIVE WINE

Made from the

WILD GRAPE.

This Wine has a very rich flavor and is an excellent article for Invalids.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

Price $4,00 per Gallon.

GALE BROTHER'S Family Prescription Store,

No. 202 Randolph street

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street,

Cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Manilla and Tarred Rope, Sail Duck, Bags and Bagging, Wool, Seine and Gill-net Twines, Nets and Seines, Okum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chains, Anchors, Tackle Blocks, &c. COTTON, FLAX & HEMP TWINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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fe11b582-3m

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	DryGoods per 40 cubic ft.	Hardware in cases per 2000 lbs.	Tin, Zinc, Iron, Steel and Chain per 2000 lbs.	Crockery, Iron in bars, bundles and plates per 2000 lbs.
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JAMES WARRACK,

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ap29b76d2w 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

$25.000. REAL ESTATE securities given for purchase money, running from three to twelve months wanted.

B. F. SHERMAN,

ap11 c59 1m 114 Dearborn street.

50,000 FEET THREE INCH OAK PLANK for sale by W. P. DICKINSON, at 124 South Water street. ap5 6tz

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL LOTS.—Proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Board of Education till April 14th, at 12 o'clock, for the purchase of lot 13, block 22, Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, both for cash and on canal time; also for the sale to the city of a suitable lot in the South Division near Twelfth street for School purposes; also for the exchange of other property for the School lot above described. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all such proposals. Address in writing,

W. H. WELLS.

a-9-c41-6t Sec. Board of Education.

TO MONEY BORROWERS and LOANERS.—For the sum of $1 and postage, I will send to any part of the State, an exact copy of the most correct form of (with directions how to prepare) Real Estate Papers upon which to obtain or loan money, either in Chicago or in any other portion of the State of Illinois. Such information will save parties much time and expense in obtaining or loaning money. Money may be easily obtained and safely loaned upon real estate securities, in this State, if said securities are ample and first placed in proper shape for the market. The fact that parties do come to Chicago to obtain money upon Country Securities without first having their papers properly prepared, reminds me of the unwise farmer who undertook to market his wheat in sheaf; of course the wheat had to be returned home, threshed, winnowed and screened before it was fit for sale or use. Address E. H. CUMMINGS, Private Broker, 102 Randolph street, Chicago. ap10x w

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—I am constantly curing and smoking Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, &c., which I offer to the trade at the lowest cash price.

T. D. BOOTH,

ap7c80 3w Cor. Wells and Chicago ave., North Side.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, LUMBERMEN, and others.

The undersigned desires to lease lots on the South Branch, docked, with Railroad side tracks, etc., for a term of years; and for responsible tenants will erect suitable buildings for Packing, Milling, Tanning, &c. These lots will be leased from year to year, for a sum sufficient to pay taxes. Apply DR. BRAINARD, 46 South Clark street, at 10 A. M.

fe13b536-3m

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Malcom McNeill and John W. Fraser have made default in the payment of three promissory notes executed by them, dated on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1857, payable to the order of Jacques Fouli on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1860, with interest at ten per cent; two of said notes being for one hundred dollars each, and the other for five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and to secure the payment of which executed by said McNeill and Fraser of date with said notes, running to the undersigned as trustees, and conveying to us lot number twenty (20) in block number one hundred and one (101) in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and which deed was recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Cook County, in book 137 of deeds, page [illegible].

Now, therefore, in pursuance with the powers and provisions of said deed of Trust contained, and on the application of the legal holder of said notes, we the undersigned trustees, will, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described premises, to make the money due upon said promissory notes, with the costs and charges of sale.

JACQUES FOULI,

SAMUEL STRAUSS.

Chicago, February 23, 1860.

Room No. 14 Metropolitan Block. Trustees.

[fe24b573-td]

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Superior Court of Chicago. William Goldie, vs Florence Mahoney, John D. Mahoney, and Charles J. Hull.—Petition for Mechanic's Lein.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will on the seventh (7) day of May, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the North door of the Court House, in said County of Cook, the following described premises, together with the building erected thereon, situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots numbered twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), in Chas. J. Hull's subdivision of block fifty-two (52) in Canal Trustee's subdivision of section thirty-three (33) township forty (40) North of range fourteen (14), East of third principal meridian.

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, April 11th, 1860. ap12b785-td

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD!—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to counterfeits. The genuine article for sale only by G. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tin Ware. ap5-c673-1y

RACINE COLLEGE.—The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April 17th, to continue until July 25th. For terms, &c., apply to Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, Racine College, Racine.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest [illegible]

J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.

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"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces!

Accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

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This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

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N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

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E.......Mends ETAGERES.......E
F.......Mends FANS.......F
G.......Mends GUITARS.......G
H.......Mends HARPS.......H
I.......Mends INLAID WORK.......I
J.......Mends JARS.......J
K.......Mends KNOBS.......K
L.......Mends LEATHER WORK.......L
M.......Mends MIRROR-FRAMES.......M
N.......Mends NEWEL POSTS.......N
O.......Mends OTTOMANS.......O
P.......Mends PIANO-FORTES.......P
Q.......Mends QUILT-FRAMES.......Q
R.......Mends ROCKING-HORSES.......R
S.......Mends SOFAS.......S
T.......Mends TABLES.......T
U.......Mends UMBRELLA-STICKS.......U
V.......Mends VASES.......V
W.......Mends WINE-BOXES.......W
X.......Mends XYLOGRAPHIC-WORK.......X
Y.......Mends YARD-STICKS.......Y
Z.......Mends ZEPHYR WOOD-WORK.......Z
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2...P...Mends PITCHERS.......P...2
3...A...Mends ACCORDEONS.......A...3
4...L...Mends LETTER-SEALING.......L...4
5...D...Mends DAGUERREOTYPE CASES.......D...5
6...I...Mends IMAGES.......I...6
7...N...Mends NEW BREAKAGES.......N...7
8...G...Mends GUN-STOCKS.......G...8
9...S...Mends SCHOOL-BOOKS.......S...9
10...P...Mends PARASOLS.......P...10
11...R...Mends RULES.......R...11
12...E...Mends ELECTRICAL MACHINES.......E...12
13...P...Mends PAPER-HANGINGS.......P...13
14...A...Mends ARM-CHAIRS.......A...14
15...R...Mends RICKETY FURNITURE.......R...15
16...E...Mends ERASER HANDLES.......E...16
17...D...Mends DESKS.......D...17
18...G...Mends GLOBES.......G...18
19...L...Mends LOOSENED LEAVES.......L...19
20...U...Mends UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.......U...20
21...E...Mends EGG-BEATERS.......E...21
22...Mends ACORN-WORK.......22
23...Mends CHESS-BOARDS.......23
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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

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Sold by Stationers.

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

Sold by Fancy Goods Dealers.

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Sold by Country Merchants Generally.

Manufactured by

HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

Address Post-Office Box No. 3,600.

Put up in cases containing Four, Eight, or Twelve Dozen—A beautiful Lithographic Show-Card accompanying each package.

Commission Merchants.

SAMUEL FAULKNER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF SATTERLEE, COOK & CO.)

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN

Hamburgh and W. R. Cheese,

Lard, Hams, Whitefish, Dried Fruits, &c., No. 23 State St., between Lake and Water Streets, Chicago. Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Produce and General Merchandise, on Commission. Orders and Consignments solicited. ap10b75-3v

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

5 Pomeroy's Building,

Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. ☜

R. F. GRIFFIN.......mh8 '60 ly.......A. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts.

CHICAGO.

Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.

REFER TO

George Smith & Co., Chicago	Munger & Armour, Chicago.
Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago.	James Mitchell & Co., Freeport.
[jy18 ly]	

A. N. KING, (LATE OF CLOVER & KING.)

DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS.

163 Kinzie Street, Chicago,

One door East of the Old Stand. oc20 a750 6m

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c, at 236, 238 and 240 South Water Street.

A. G. NEELY.......E. F. LAWRENCE.......W. T. WINDIATE.

mh31'60ly E. F. LAWRENCE.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, &c, and to the chartering of vessels. Cash advances made on Grain, Flour and Highwines, in store, or for shipment and sale to Eastern Markets. Office No. 156½, 2d Story Aiken's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. C. WRIGHT. [ap2 '60ly] E. F. WHITNEY.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co.

J. M. WILLIAMS. [jal'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street.

B. F. CULVER. [ja4 b914] C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.

No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago. no28-a686

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. ☜

REFERENCES:—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.

mh7'60 1v

PARKER & RAYMOND,

(SUCCESSORS TO SAWYER, PARKER & CO.,)

General Commission Merchants,

No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

R. S. PARKER. [ja21'60-ly] E. D. RAYMOND.

HOME & HEERMANS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Steamboat Agents.

ATCHISON.......KANSAS TERRITORY.

JOHN McHOME, Late of Price, Home & Co., Brunswick, Missouri.

B. M. HEERMANS, Late of Kansas City, Missouri.

REFERENCES:

Abell & Stringfellow, Atchison; J. S. Chick & Co., Kansas City; Northrop & Co., Bankers, Kansas City; Charles E. Kearney, Westport, Mo.; Wm. L. Ewing & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago. mh9b717 3m

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. [fe20 '60 ly]

C. H. SPAFFORD.......D. STEWART.......E. W. W. ELLIS.

FREDERICK DICKINSON & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

214 South Water Street, Chicago.

Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce

fe11 '60 ly ON COMMISSION STRICTLY.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

168.......SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.......168

THOS. S. PHILLIPS...WM. N. PHILLIPS...R. D. VAN WAGENEN

REFERENCES:

Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers Galesburg, Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Galesburg Ill.; C. Hunkle & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; M. S. Henry & Co., Bankers, Sterling, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis, Mo.; Greely & Gale, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York.

feb '60 ly

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Western Market. Refer to J. H. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-ly

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Loomis' Building,

Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give the personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. fe1 '60-ly

CHAS. BUNKER, JR.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 2 Aikens' Building.

ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York. se6-a321-ly

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN WELLER.......J. O. MELLEN.......J. J. MUDD.

Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, Property in Store and on Shipments to our friends East and South. [ap9'60-ly

WEBSTER & BAXTER,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office 197 Kinzie Street.

We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.

GEO. WEBSTER. [ia30-b460-3m] D. F. BAXTER.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

212 South Water street,

Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property.

A. S. CHADBOURNE. [ia19 b453 3m] C. F. WETHERBE.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY.

Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East.

SAML. SHACKFORD. [aug3-b458-ly] GEO. H. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street,

mh23 '58 CHICAGO.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

Heyworth, Brierly & Co.,

DOLE'S BUILDING,

N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS, CHICAGO, ILLS,

GENERAL BROKERS,

TEA, COFFEE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

☞ Cash advances and returns promptly made. ☜

REFERENCES—Capt. McClelland, Vice President Illinois Central R.R.; Ogden Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Forrest, Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CORRESPONDING HOUSES—J. L. Phipps & Co., New York. Heyworth, Pearce, Balman & Co., Liverpool, England.

mh10x6m

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and Sale of

PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,

No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE.......WM. H. RICE.......A. L. UNDERWOOD.

de2 '59 ly

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE

Cash Advances on Grain.

For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

je22 a77 152 South Water street.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

New York.

mh22'72-ly UNDERWOOD & CO., CHICAGO,

Agents for the Northwest.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN, H. W. SEYMOUR. [de15-78

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au15-a126-y] R. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 156 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill.

Business confined strictly to Commissions. [ly30 1y-b902

MURRY NELSON,

Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,

No. 204 South Water street.

(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)

Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

ap19

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Oak and Hemlock Upper, French and Domestic Kip, French and Domestic Calf, Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper, Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c.

Also, the largest assortment of

Kit and Shoe Findings,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.

HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,

jy27-'59-ly No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received. Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own make. [illegible]

No. 220 Lake Street.

ap18 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

City Tax Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, City of Chicago, S.S.—City Collector's Office, March 20th, 1860.

Notice is hereby given, that whereas the undersigned, City Collector of said City of Chicago, did on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1860, at a special Term of the Superior Court of Chicago, begun and held on said aforesaid day, at the Court House, in said City of Chicago, report to said Court the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land hereinafter described for the judgment as the same respectively for the amount of taxes, interest and costs respectively due thereon on account of the general collector's warrant for the collection of the annual taxes of said City of Chicago, for the municipal year A. D. 1859, and on account of the several special warrants hereinafter mentioned; and, whereas, judgment having been pronounced by said Court against the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land hereinafter described, a copy of said Collector's said reports, together with an order of said Court, directed to the said City Collector, under the seal of said Court, directed to the said City Collector.

Now, therefore, be it known that the undersigned, City Collector of the City of Chicago, will, by virtue of the premises, on Friday, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, expose for public sale the following described lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land described in said copy, reports, and said order of said Court for the amount of the taxes, interest and costs, of the assessments, interest and costs due thereon respectively upon said general and special warrants in said copy, reports and order hereinafter described, respectively to wit:

A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

Warrant for the collection of the annual taxes for the Municipal Year A. D. 1859.

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO.

Owner's Name.	S.Lot.	Lot.	Bl'k.	Val's.	T.	Tax.
J H Dunham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Walker, e hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W H Colby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Bigelow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W H Colby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Link	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peacock & Thatcher, s qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Peacock, s 110 ft of w hf & n 40 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S J Sherwood, e qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Conley, e hf of w hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett Institute, e ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Link, e qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Carlin, 30 ft s and adj n 50 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
und hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
und hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Evans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isaac Speer, e qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A J Brown, w hf of e hf of s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Carlin, 25 ft s and adj n 95 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garrett Institute, n 20 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paul Cornell, 20 ft s and adj n 40 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T B Bryan, 20 ft s and adj n 40 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Larmon, s 100 ft of w hf / n 100 ft of e hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Heald, 45 ft n and adj s 45 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A McClure, n 42 8-10 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Estate of J B Thomas, 20 8-3 ft n and adj s 95½ ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harvey & Clarkson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John King, Jr, s 80 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J U Borden, n ef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nugent & Owen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J B Knights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W T Woodson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trivett & Hayward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W H Brand, w 40 ft of n 100 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Peacock, 23 ft n and adj s 23 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Veitz, 20 ft s and adj n 40 ft and 7x18 inches s side	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V Keeler, 20 ft s adj n 80 ft and 7x18 inches s side	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Wadsworth, improvements on	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Larmon, n 47 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Larmon, 40 ½ ft s and adj n 67 ½ ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Larmon, 42½ ft n and adj s 20¼ feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Larmon, 25 ft n and adj s 25 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry Walker, w 4 ft of 1 and all	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Knights, und hf 36 ft n and adj s 23 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Knights, und hf 40 ft s and adj n 23 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J W Waughop, s hf of n hf of w hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J W Waughop, s hf of n hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sub-Dividing Lots in Original Town of Chicago.

Owner's Name.	S.Lot.	Lot.	Bl'k.	Val's.	T.	Tax.
Chas Walker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas Walker, e 19 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R J Hamilton, w hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Estate W Kennedy, w hf exc 6 inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FORT DEARBORN ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Owner's Name.	S.Lot.	Lot.	Bl'k.	Val's.	T.	Tax.
Larnerd, und hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N C Norton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Subdivision of 6 original lots in Block 6.						
B W Sweeney, s 40 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, Waller & Co, n 90 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Est J Carney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown & Wilder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F D Luther	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J P Chapin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M O Walker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hugh Maher	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frank Parmelee, n 28 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M L & J J Peacock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N P Wilder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S L Brown, w hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago.

Owner's Name.	S.Lot.	Lot.	Bl'k.	Val's.	T.	Tax.
T Wright, und ¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Est Mrs Walker, s 20 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H N Heald, n 58 ft of s 85 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Conley, e hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs M Hamlin, s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Sears Jr improvements on s hf of w hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W A Graves, improvements on n hf of s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Improvements on e ½ of w ½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E W ells, improvements on 39 ft w and adj e 60 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A B Newkirk, n hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Harris, s qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V H Higgins, s 25⅛ ft of e 110 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V H Higgins, w 19x25 ft and w 10x25 ft, 12 ft deep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hetty McCullough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R W Patterson, e 61 ft of s 20 ft of n and e 61 ft of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas Walker, s 25 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm A Graves, s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N P Iglehart, e 45¼ ft of n 110 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N P Iglehart, w 22 ft of e 70 ft of n 110 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Jenks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Burns, n 26 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Hobbie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Russell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Larned	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W Brackett, n hf of w 100 ft of 72 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs Walker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M Moody, 24 ft s and adj n 8 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M Moody, n 8 ft of sub lot 2 of 1 and n 16 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B McEvoy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M Moody, s 24 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Porter, 23 ft s and adj n 24 ft of s 115 ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H Maher, n hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J S Wallace, s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Russell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
n hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Temple, s hf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Subdivision of s hf of lot 1, all of 2, of 7, and Sub lots 1 of Lot 10, Block 8.						
A Frisbie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leopold & Schlossman, sw qr	1	2	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J a Van Duser	1	7	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
s hf of s hf	1	10	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A T Gage	1	13	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1	14	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Johnson	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G Williams, Jr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Continued on Page 1 of Supplement.

Farms, Lots, &c.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS.

With the conveniences of Horse Railroad, Gas and Water.

INDIANA AVENUE,

Corner of Commerce street. The undersigned will sell this desirable property at prices to suit the times.

JOHN WEST, 111 Lake street.

Build While Lumber, Labor and Lots are Cheap!

COTTAGE GROVE

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

TEN DOLLARS PER FOOT,

I have just laid out some beautiful lots in every way suited for respectable residences. They are within three minutes walk of the Chicago University, and command a splendid view of the Grove and University buildings.

Also, several larger lots, finely timbered, for sale cheap by the lot or acre. JOHN WEST,

mh20b645 1m 111 Lake street.

FOR SALE—No. 64 A B 4—

IMPROVED FARM.

Fourteen miles from Chicago, at Calumet Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad, containing 280 acres, of which 75 acres is timber land; all fenced; good dwelling house. Will be sold in parcels of 20 or 40 acres or whole. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 63 Dearborn st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The "Mound Farm," three miles West of Jacksonville, Illinois, one of the finest and most productive in the State, is offered at private sale. It contains 197 acres of land, rolling land, besides a wood lot of 80 acres, and in the midst of a landscape of surpassing beauty. There is an orchard of choice bearing apple, peach and pear trees, 10 acres of Hovey seedling strawberries, and Lawton blackberries; a commodious dwelling-house and tenant house, a large and convenient barn (one of the best in the country). The city of Jacksonville, with a population of 10,000 is in full view, and furnishes a ready market at good prices for all that can be produced; with ready access by railroad to all important points. The city contains a college, a female academy, and the State asylums for the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane. The farm will be sold in one lot or may be subdivided into four parts. Terms reasonable. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. AUSTIN ROCKWELL.

Jacksonville, Ill., February 6th, 1860.

MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Forty feet front on Michigan avenue and 112 feet deep, at the corner of Harrison street, with or without improvements.

Forty feet front on Michigan avenue, south and adjoining the above by 112 feet deep, with the improvements.

Also—Three Lots with the improvements thereon on Harrison street, near Michigan avenue.

The above property is located in the most desirable residence part of the city.

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for seven years—or extra inducements for cash. Possession given on May 1st, 1860. For particulars call on at my office. ERES F. SLOCUM,

mh26 b679-1m 45 LaSalle street.

20,000 BUNDLES FENCE WIRE!

We are prepared to make contracts with dealers for first quality

ANNEALED FENCE WIRE

No. 8 and 9.

In quantities of not less than one ton, deliverable at our Warehouse at any time previous to the first day of June next. Five per cent. Cash to be paid when the contract is made, balance on delivery. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at once.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

45 Wabash Avenue, Burch's Iron Building, Chicago.

☞ THIS PAPER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WIRE PURCHASES.

Chicago, February, 1860.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

Printers' Warehouse,

WASHINGTON STREET,

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities of [illegible] and a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new [illegible] constantly ready for delivery, and will [illegible]

[illegible] Proprietor.

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ The date on the printed address of subscribers shows the TIME TO WHICH THE PAPER IS PAID. They are requested to renew at least two days before, as all papers are stopped when the time expires to which they have been paid.

EXTRA COPIES.

Extra copies of this morning's PRESS AND TRIBUNE can be had at the counting room, No. 51 Clark street, and at the news depots.

FOURTH PAGE.

The great length of Mr. Lovejoy's speech throws City Matters, etc., on the fourth page.

LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.

There has been no speech delivered in either branch of Congress during the present session that created so great excitement, or elicited so free a display of the worst phase of plantation manners, as that which we print this morning. The extraordinary conduct and brutal language of the fire-eaters during its delivery, and the subsequent difficulty between Potter and Pryor, growing out of the unsuccessful attempt of the latter to intimidate and put down Mr. Lovejoy, as well as the various accounts of the speech given by Washington letter-writers, have led to an universal desire to see it. In order that this desire may be gratified on the part of the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, at the earliest possible moment, we publish it this morning from a copy of the *Globe*, received by Saturday night's mail, having neither time nor room for comment. We shall have something to say, both as to the speech and the scenes attending its delivery, hereafter.

OUR HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

After all we are likely to lose the unexpended part of the appropriation for the Chicago Harbor—some $45,000. The passage of a bill through both Houses, a few days ago, authorizing the expenditure of this sum, in the face of the refusal of Mr. Secretary Cobb to permit it, it was believed had settled the matter beyond further cavil on the part of Democratic officials; but it seems sufficient allowance was not made for Democratic hostility to the improvement of harbors and rivers in the free states at the cost of the federal government. We knew that the legislation of that party of late years, whenever and wherever it possessed the power, had been based entirely upon the hypothesis that our government was formed for the exclusive purpose of perpetuating and extending the institution of slavery, and that whatever portion of the confederacy refused to engage in the business of nigger-driving and nigger-breeding, had no claim to any share of its favors; but in view of the approaching Presidential election, we had come to the conclusion that this small boon was to be conceded to the Northwest—a sort of tub to the whale—for the purpose of securing votes in this section. But neither the smallness of the sum nor the selfish object for which it was so grudgingly conceded furnishes a satisfactory reason for permitting the appropriation to stand. The President has not the nerve to veto it; but all the resources of parliamentary tactics are to be exhausted, if necessary, to strangle it. The first step has already been taken. Two or three days since, taking advantage of the absence of several Republican Senators, Mr. Clay of Alabama, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed, and the motion prevailed. It is doubtful whether the Democratic majority of the Senate will suffer the bill to be put again upon its passage, or that a sufficient number of Democratic members will unite with the Republicans to pass it, if another vote upon it is reached. We have probably heard the last of the appropriation for the Chicago Harbor this session. Until the free States send men to Congress who believe that the federal government owes something to those sections of the confederacy in which slavery has no foothold, it is folly to look for any different treatment.

For Pike's Peak.

The following companies for Pike's Peak passed over the ferry at Omaha from March 31 to April 3d: Sodway's company, Sauk county, Wis., 3 wagons, 6 men; Knox's company, Madison, Wis., 3 wagons, 4 men; Ely's company, Washington county, New York, 1 wagon, 4 men; Harrison's company, Whiteside county, Ill., 1 wagon, 6 men; Breckenridge's company, Sangamon county, Ill., 2 wagons, 4 men; Wood's company, Sauk county, Wis., 1 wagon, 4 men; Swine's company, Illinois, 1 wagon, 4 men; Anderson's company, Richland county, Wis., 1 wagon, 6 men; Vail's company, Saratoga county, New York, 1 wagon, 2 men; C. Bartlett's company Berlin, Wis., 1 wagon, 4 men. A large number of companies from Iowa and Minnesota, which we have not enumerated, passed the ferry during the same period.

Wisconsin Judicial Election.

Our Wisconsin exchanges during the past week have conceded the election of Dixon, the Independent candidate for Chief-Justice, by a small majority; but the following dispatch from Madison to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, puts a different face upon the matter, and renders the result extremely doubtful, with the chances in favor of Sloan, the straight Republican candidate:

[Special Dispatch to the Sentinel.]

MADISON, April 13, 1860.

Twenty-nine counties give Sloan 4,927 majority. The same counties last fall gave Randall 4,429. According to the estimates on the balance of the counties, Sloan has a majority of 273 votes in the State.

MURDER OF DR. KEITT.—The friends and neighbors of Dr. Keitt, recently murdered in Florida, had a meeting and resolved as follows:

"That the slaves Israel and Allen, of the late Dr. Keitt, be hung, and that John and Zelina, also slaves of Dr. Keitt, receive each fifty stripes a day, and the woman Melvina twenty-five stripes a day, for ten consecutive days, Sundays excepted, and that they then be banished from the State."

At a later hour of the day, the jury, through their foreman, returned the following amendment to their verdict, which was adopted:

"Whereas, circumstances have transpired that induce the jury that tried the slave Israel to change their view of the case, they therefore unanimously recommend that his sentence be commuted to banishment from the State."

Pony Express Rejoicings.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 14.—A spirited demonstration was made here last night in honor of the first Pony Express from San Francisco. The city was illuminated, the military and citizens paraded the streets with bands of music, fireworks were set off, speeches appropriate to the occasion were made, and the best of feeling was manifested by everybody.

The last hundred miles of the route was made in eight hours, and the courier states that even better time than this was made in other portions of the road. We are not advised whether the Express which left here on the 3d inst., met the one coming this way. The next Express will leave here on Friday next, April 20th, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Several years since Beverly Edwards, of Hempstead County, Arkansas, supposed he had killed a man in a difficulty and left the State. The man has since recovered. Edwards' mother, sisters, brothers and friends are deeply distressed at his continued absence. If any person can give any information of his whereabouts, they are requested to address James P. Oldham, Louisville, Ky.

WIGFALL STILL RISING.—Senator Wigfall's last announcement proves that his power of rising fire increased daily. "The State of Texas," he shouted, "was a sovereign State, and exercised rights which her hopes shall be delegated to this miserable one-horse concern at Washington."

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of this Association, heretofore held on the first Tuesday of May, will be held this year on the first Tuesday of June, at New Haven, Conn.